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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1820, and is now in its 94th year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with the exception of the Boston Herald, which was founded in 1809. The Mercury is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is a member of the New England Newspaper Association. The Mercury is published at 125 Thames Street, Newport, R. I. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents. The Mercury is owned and published by The Mercury Publishing Co., John P. Sanborn, Editor. A. H. Sanborn, Business Manager. The Mercury is a member of the New England Newspaper Association. The Mercury is published at 125 Thames Street, Newport, R. I. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents. The Mercury is owned and published by The Mercury Publishing Co., John P. Sanborn, Editor. A. H. Sanborn, Business Manager.

Local Matters.

Big Beach Days.

The Beach has had a variety of business this week, on some days the employees being worked to the limit and on others there being scarcely anybody on the beach. Tuesday was one of the busy days, the heavy rain that fell all day being a very successful means of keeping the people away. Even so, there were some visitors there, a special party coming down from Boston by way of Providence.

Last Sunday the employees of the J. & P. Coats Company came to Newport on three special steamers and some 2200 people in this one party made their way to the beach at once. Of course the street car service was absolutely inadequate to begin to handle the crowd and most of them made their way over on foot. The beach management was not so incapable however and the entire party was served with a steaming hot clam dinner without a moment's delay and without confusion of any kind. Everything moved off like clockwork, and at its conclusion the managers of the excursion expressed themselves as delighted with the excellent dinner and the splendid service. The regular business of caring for the casual visitors at the beach went on as usual.

Sunday was a big day again, thousands of people visiting the beach and enjoying the many attractions. The demand for bath-houses was the biggest of the year, and many people had to wait until others came out of the water.

Tax Books for 1914.

The city tax books for 1914 have been completed at the MERCURY Office, and are now being delivered to callers at the office of Tax Collector Higbee. The work was done in its entirety in Newport, composition, presswork and binding. The presswork was done on the new Babcock Optimum press which was installed in this office last spring, printing 10 pages at a time at a speed of about 2500 impressions per hour. This press has been kept decidedly busy since it was set up and has turned out some splendid work. "The Lance," the illustrated year book of St. George's School; the Newport Social Index; some handsomely illustrated local circulars, and much other work of a very particular character has been printed on this press. Heretofore all half-tone work has been printed on platen presses, but the installation of this kind of cylinder press has greatly increased the scope of the office. The cylinder press which it displaced was of but half the size and was not fitted for illustrated work. It had been in use for nearly a matter of a century.

Work on the excavation for the new police station is now progressing well, and before long the walls will begin to show. The contractor is ready to throw a large force of men onto the job and it will be pushed through as fast as possible. It should be well under way before frost comes.

Two Fall River boys, armed with revolvers, were found asleep in a lot on Broadway Wednesday night and were taken to the Police Station where they were held until their parents came for them.

Mr. August Belmont took a large party of friends from Newport to attend the opening of the Cape Cod canal on Wednesday. The trip was made in a special train consisting of three cars.

The annual meeting of the General Benevolent Association will be held in the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Friday, August 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

Board of Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was largely devoted to routine business, bills and payrolls being approved. Several junk dealers put in applications for shop licenses, and these were granted. This seems to bring to an end the attempt of the "junk trust" to do business with the gatherers licenses merely, they claiming that the condition of business would not warrant their taking out shop licenses. The board stood firm in their determination not to issue gatherers licenses without shop licenses and the dealers finally came to time. There are still some applications yet to come in however. Street Commissioner Hamilton asked that the new electric lights be installed on Third street in order that the street department might finish its work there. It was stated on hearsay that the company did not intend to lay a conduit on that street, but would later ask permission to erect a line of poles. This did not meet with the approval of the members of the board, and it was decided to have Alderman Hanley, the member from the first ward, look into the matter.

On recommendation of Alderman Ledy, the contract for making repairs to the city ambulances was given to John H. Taylor. Mr. Ledy was also authorized to purchase new stretchers for the ambulances.

The past week has seen some decidedly disagreeable weather for July, and all shore resorts have suffered in consequence. Tuesday the rain came down in torrents all day, the total precipitation being nearly an inch and a half. Everybody was kept indoors that was not absolutely required to go out, and it was decidedly dull in the business section as well as at the beach. Wednesday night another storm approached and Thursday proved to be a very disagreeable day, ruining part of the time. The low temperatures have been almost record breaking for July and have not been pleasing to anybody. The rain has done a lot of good for vegetation and the lawns and trees never looked better at this time of year. Incidentally, the wet weather is also encouraging to the army worms.

The war situation in Europe has attracted much attention in Newport, Russia and Germany are likely to be at war, and both these embassies to the United States are established at Newport for the summer. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is at his home in Germany, the embassy being in charge of the Counselor, E. Hamel von Haimhausen. The Russian Ambassador, Hon. George Bakmeteff is occupying the James Gordon Bennett villa.

The Monomoy, the new power boat for the use of the United States Engineers in this city, arrived in the harbor Wednesday night after a long run from Muskegon, Michigan, where she was built. The long voyage through the lakes and down the canal was started on July 4, and the Captain and crew had some rather exciting experiences. The new boat is equipped with a gasoline motor of 125 horsepower which can also burn kerosene.

Mr. Adam Neff died at the Newport Hospital on Saturday last after having been in poor health for a long time. He came to Newport from Amsterdam, N. Y., many years ago, and was for a long time in the employ of Ralph R. Barker as a painter. He is survived by a widow, one son, and two daughters, Mrs. Harold V. Barr and Mrs. John H. Feltham, Jr. The remains were taken to Amsterdam for interment.

An out of town magazine devoted to police matters recently sent men here to write up the local department, and then set to work to secure local advertisements. The business men interviewed gained the impression that the advertising was to result in the benefit of the police relief fund, but the officers of the Police Relief Association have made a public announcement repudiating any connection with the publication.

The park commission met on Tuesday afternoon and organized for the year by the re-election of its old officers, as follows: Chairman, William Shepley; secretary, Richard Gardner; clerk, Duncan A. Hazard. A number of business matters came before the board and were disposed of with slight discussion, among them being the report of the committee on lighting Aquidneck Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are on their way from Europe to occupy the Mills estate on the Cliffs for the rest of the season.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., and Mrs. Luce are spending a few weeks at Woodstock, Vt.

Mr. James P. Taylor is able to be at his place of business after having been quite ill.

Amendments to City Charter.

There was a good-sized meeting of the Newport Improvement Association at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Monday afternoon, called for the purpose of hearing the reading of the report of the committee on amendments to the city charter. The report was read by Professor John W. Burgess and it was followed with the closest attention by all present. Professor Burgess has made a careful study of municipal affairs in the United States and in foreign countries, and the proposed amendments were the result of mature deliberation.

The report opens with a brief statement of the fact that Americans recognize the honesty and efficiency of municipal government in Europe, while thinking Europeans recognize municipal government as the one conspicuous failure of the United States. Then follows a comparison of thelectorate in American and foreign cities. German cities allow only male taxpayers, 25 years of age, to vote. English cities allow all taxpayers, regardless of sex, 21 years of age, to vote; while American cities require generally the same qualifications as for President. Then follows some able argument in favor of allowing all taxpayers in the city, male or female, legal residents or not, to have a vote in municipal affairs.

The recommendations of the committee as to amendments to the charter are quite radical, but, as the report says, none of them are now as all have been tried and are in effect in other cities, practically entirely abroad. The recommendations are as follows:

ALL TAXPAYERS TO VOTE.
That the Newport Improvement Association take such steps as may be necessary and proper to secure the admission to the existing electorate of the city of Newport of all taxpayers paying taxes on actual property, situated within the city, of the assessed value of at least five hundred dollars, being twenty-one years of age, not under guardianship nor disfranchised for the commission of crime, without further qualifications; and, in order to render this measure effective, to cause the municipal elections to be held on the second Tuesday of September of each year.

POLICE UNDER STATE CONTROL.
That the Newport Improvement Association take the necessary and proper steps to cause the powers and functions comprehended, according to the laws of this state, under the title of the police to be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the municipal government of this city, and conferred upon such officers of this state as the legislature of the state shall designate or cause to be designated.

SMALLER COUNCIL, AND BOARD OF CITY MANAGERS.

That the Newport Improvement Association take the necessary and proper steps to secure the transformation of the structure of the present municipal government of the city of Newport on the following lines: That all the powers of municipal government shall be vested in a representative council to consist of forty-five members each member to serve for three years and the council to be changed by thirds; that each ward of the city be divided into three precincts; that the voters in each precinct shall elect one member of the representative council each year from among the voters of the city at large; that a majority of all the votes cast in any precinct shall be necessary to elect, and that at least two thirds of the members of the council must be owners of, and taxpayers on, real estate situated within the city limits to the assessed value of at least one thousand dollars; that the representative council shall administer the city government through agents selected by it, subject to its control, and removable for cause by it; that said agents shall be chosen solely because of their professional ability in the administration of the departments for which they shall be severally elected; that they shall have no other than their official business, but shall devote their entire time and attention to the administration of their several departments; that they shall be paid full and adequate compensation to be fixed, within a certain maximum limit, by the representative council; that one of these departmental heads shall be termed the city manager and shall have immediate control over all the others; that under his chairmanship these heads of the several departments shall form the executive committee or board of the council; that the members of the executive board shall have seats and voice in the representative council but no votes; and that it shall be the duty of this committee, among other things, to make out the annual budget of the city and present the same to the council for consideration and action.

FIXED LIMIT TO ANNUAL EXPENDITURES.

That a provision be inserted in the proposed charter of Newport limiting the ordinary annual expenditures of the city to be raised by taxation to the maximum sum of \$500,000 dollars, exclusive of the salaries of the city manager and of the heads of the departments of the city administration, and that all amounts which may be asked for by the city administration exceeding this maximum may be granted by the representative council only after such additional sum shall have been voted by the electors, and that in determining whether the electors shall have approved the additional appropriation, those voting therefor must be a majority of the whole number voting on the proposition and this majority must contain the voters paying the major part of the taxes according to the last book of assessments.

That a Mayor shall be elected by all the voters of the city, at the same time that an election for members of the representative council takes place; that he shall hold office for a term of three years, be indefinitely re-eligible and serve without compensation; that he shall be president of the representative council and the social head of the government of the city, and as such shall preside at all municipal ceremonies, and that it shall be his function and duty to influence, organize and direct, so far as he may be able, the voluntary aid of the people of the city in the realization especially of the cultural ends of the life of the city.

A "SOCIAL" MAYOR.

That the proper method of procuring the enactment of the proposed charter into law is by petition, signed, if possible, by every actual taxpayer in the city, to the legislature of the state, praying that body, first, to effect an amendment to the constitution vesting in the legislature the power to determine the municipal electorate; praying that body, secondly, to enact a law conferring the municipal suffrage in the city of Newport upon all taxpayers to the city not already voters, on actual property situated within the city to the assessed value of at least five hundred dollars, twenty-one years of age and not under guardianship nor disfranchised by conviction for crime; and praying that body, finally, to grant to the city of Newport, as its charter, the instrument of government laid before it by the petition.

This method we believe to be the one which will best enable the friends of the proposed charter to maintain a continuous effort for its enactment until success shall crown their labors.

An automobile party was overturned on Ocean avenue last Sunday morning and it seems almost miraculous that none of them received fatal injuries. Mr. F. J. Bolkmann of Winthrop, Mass., was driving his car down the long hill near "Crossways", when some slight mishap caused the car to go into the ditch and in attempting to regain the road it was overturned. Mr. and Mrs. Bolkmann and Mr. and Mrs. George Godfrey who were their guests, were thrown out and were pinned under the car. Help was sent from the nearby cottages and the car was righted so that the victims could be taken out. They were hurried to the Hospital where their injuries were found to be less serious than had been feared. It is said that the accident was due to the driver being annoyed by a bee.

The annual meeting of the Narragansett Baptist Association will be held at the First Baptist Church in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, September 2 and 3. There will probably be some 150 delegates in attendance, the membership including churches from East Greenwich to Westerly. The Newport churches allied with the Association are the First Baptist and the Shiloh Baptist. Rev. Walter G. Thomas, of Hope Valley, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the meeting, occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist Church in this city last Sunday.

Mr. Charles R. Peabody has purchased an interest in the clothing and furnishing store of Mr. James P. Taylor and will hereafter be associated with Mr. Taylor in the business. Mr. Peabody was employed in this store for many years, having started in there as a small boy, but for the last few years has been connected with the automobile agency of Dutoy W. Flint in Providence, having been the manager of the Newport branch during the present summer.

Visitors to Newport, who are pleased with the natural attractions at Newport Beach and with the splendid management there, must carry away peculiar ideas of the progressiveness of the city when they see our lamentably inadequate street railway facilities. How long are the people of Newport going to put up with such service?

Last License Granted.

The board of license commissioners held a meeting on Thursday evening, and voted to grant a retail license to J. Thomas Sheehan on Long wharf. After this action had been taken several citizens came in to speak against the granting of the application. This license was the last that could be granted under the law, the full quota allowed to the city under the State law having now been issued.

The meeting of the board was set for 7 o'clock, and at that hour the board met. There being no remonstrances the application was granted. A little later, before the board had adjourned, Rev. William Safford Jones, Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, and Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D., came in. Although the license had been granted they were allowed to speak. They were opposed to the granting of any more licenses, and could see no reason for an additional saloon in the Long wharf district where there are already four licensed places. Mr. J. P. Mahoney, appearing for the applicant, replied to the arguments of the clergymen, claiming that the people of the city expected the full quota of licenses to be granted; also that it was more desirable to segregate the saloons into districts than to have them scattered throughout the city. The discussion was informal, and the commission took no further action.

Called to Newport Pastorato.

The First Baptist John Clarke Memorial Church has voted to extend a call to the pulpit to Rev. J. A. Jones, pastor of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church of Providence. This action was taken at a meeting on Wednesday evening, and it is understood that Mr. Jones will accept the call. The church has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. Arthur Crane last April, and the pulpit has been filled by visiting clergymen during that time. Mr. Jones has preached there several times and has created a very favorable impression upon the members of the congregation. He is a native of Nova Scotia, where he was born in 1868, but has spent the greater part of his life in the United States, having had a number of important pastorates.

The Newport Directory published by the Sampson-Murdock Company of Boston has made its appearance for 1914, and seems to be entirely in keeping with the reputation of this firm acquired after long years of Directory publishing in Newport and other cities. It is a larger book than ever this year, showing that the city grows some from year to year. All the usual departments are included in the book, and it is a very valuable volume to have at hand. The Directory is on sale at the news and bookstores.

The steamer Mount Hope was storm bound at Block Island on Tuesday being compelled to remain there over night on account of the high seas that were running. Some of the excursionists who went down for the day were somewhat inconvenienced by the delay, but the weather was responsible.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Langley and their daughter, Miss Grace Langley, are in Montreal, where Mr. Langley is attending the convention of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

The army worms are working great havoc in this vicinity, much damage having been done to standing crops in some localities. They have even been seen on the streets of this city.

Baseball in Newport is languishing, as well as in other places. The city league has come to an end, but Sunday baseball seems to be still profitable.

This is reported to have been the coldest July in thirty years. There was not much encouragement in it for summer resorts.

The Duchess of Marlborough has left Newport for New York on her way to Europe.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
The picnic held last week by Aquidneck Grange at Lawton's Valley was voted a pleasant success in spite of the intermittent showers. There was an attendance of about 75, and as the Grangers came prepared for the weather very little attention was paid to it. Lunch was served at 4 o'clock under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholson, Mrs. Irving A. Corey, and Miss M. May Ward. At 4.30 the rain came down so heavily that carriages, automobiles and umbrellas were sought in order to conclude the refreshments, and the gathering broke up about five. The trees were so tall and thick that the rain was little noticed until it became a steady down-pour. Similar weather conditions prevailed last year with the addition of fog. A summer recess will now be taken until the last of August when the Grange meetings will be resumed on the 27th, a novel evening being arranged for that date.

Rev. Charles Russell Peck, the new assistant at Trinity Church, preached his first sermon there last Sunday afternoon.

The police made a Sunday morning raid on a restaurant on Long wharf and found a large quantity of beer but practically no eatables. The liquor goods were taken to the Police Station to be condemned by the court.

A memorial tablet to the Brinley family, prominent in Newport affairs since Francis Brinley settled in Newport in 1651, was unveiled in Trinity Church last Sunday morning.

Rev. Charles Russell Peck, the new assistant at Trinity Church, preached his first sermon there last Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Clayton E. Delamater of Fall River, the pastor during 1900-1910 at the Methodist Episcopal Church, was the preacher at that church on Sunday

afternoon.

He was accompanied by Mr. Edgar Delamater, his son. Mrs. Delamater was unable to be present owing to a recent ill turn. There was an excellent congregation in spite of the excessive heat. In the evening, the pastor, Rev. E. E. Wells, concluded his report of the International Convention of the Epworth League. Special music was rendered by the ladies' trio.

The annual parish picnic of this church will be held on August 4 at Bethshan-in-the-Woods. A program of athletic sports will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Wells and Mr. Fred P. Webber, who so ably served upon this committee last year.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Rogers of Evanston, Ill., will be the preacher at the 11 o'clock service Sunday morning at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel. There will be a public baptism at 10.30.

There has been a slight epidemic of chicken pox during the past two weeks. Market gardeners have decided that cabbage is a drug on the market this year. Those shipped to Boston last week brought only 30 cents a barrel. Everyone has raised them this year and some have given them away to get rid of them.

The annual fair for the benefit of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel will be held at the Berkeley Parish House on Tuesday, August 11. That of Holy Cross and St. Mary's Churches, who combine on Wednesday next at Holy Cross Guild House. The affair will be under the management of Mrs. Sadie Simmons Thurston, president of Holy Cross Guild, and Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman, president of the choir Guild of St. Mary's Church. It is hoped that the health of the rector, Rev. F. W. Goodman, will be sufficiently improved so that he will be able to return from the Mountains, where he is at present recuperating. His ward, Howard Caldwell of New York, is with him.

The St. Monica Society of St. Mary's Church held a very successful birthday social on Monday evening at Holy Cross Guild House. The silk birthday bag sent out with clever verses enclosed, bringing a return of \$30. The president, Mrs. O. F. Wilcox of Newport, and the vice president, Miss Dorothy Sherman of Middletown, received the guests, and were attended by two daintily dressed little girls, the Misses Ruth and Julia Bone of Portsmouth, who received the gifts in fancy baskets. A splendid match conducted by Miss Maud Weaver proved most entertaining. The sides were captained by Mrs. Lilla McCartney and Mrs. Kate Thurston, and the prizes were awarded to George Anthony, and to Gertrude Baxter. Games followed and there was a musical program by Miss Dorothy Koehn, and light refreshments were served by the Misses Elea Wilcox, Gertrude and Lillian Baxter, and Katharine Coggeshall.

The annual summer sale of the Epworth League was well attended on Wednesday at the Methodist Episcopal Church. The threatening weather, with the cool temperature, and showers in the evening, made the lawn party out of the question and with the exception of the ice cream tent, everything was held in doors. The large Sunday School room was devoted to the League table. The primary and intermediate classrooms were devoted to cake, and home made candy. The decorations were most attractive.

An excellent supper of salads and cold meats was served to 181, the total attendance exceeding 200. The Pickens lady orchestra of Portsmouth played afternoon and evening, in the reception room. The grounds were encircled with strings of incandescent bulbs in red white and blue. Rev. and Mrs. Wells had charge of the music, the advertising and the illuminating, Miss Amy Barker and Mrs. Mary W. Lawton of the supper, William L. Brown of the ice cream. Efficient service was rendered by a large corps of helpers.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Thursday the Christian Church held its annual picnic for the Sunday School and its friends. A special car took the party to Stone Bridge and then went to Merion Park and had lunch after which all went to the beach, at 5.30 they left the beach, the car going to the Stone Bridge and then returned and left the people at their several homes. The weather was rather showery but all seemed to enjoy the excursion. Another Sunday School picnic held on the same day was the M. E. Church of Newtown, which was held on the grounds of Mr. Robert H. Wynt, of Tiverton. Seventy-five went and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Croquet and other games were played on the lawn. Swings and hammocks afforded much pleasure to the children. The tables were spread under the lovely large trees and lunch served out of doors, the heavy fall-ago kept the rain from the tables until late in the day. There was an abundance of chowder, sandwiches, cake and ice cream. The company left for home about 6.30.

Rev. John Cornell officiated again at St. Mary's Church, Sunday morning, the rector, Rev. F. W. Goodman, being absent.

Mrs. Emma Gifford and her daughter Reba, have been guests of Mrs. Gifford's son in Providence.

William F. Brayton has been the guest of his cousin, Mr. Isaac Sanford and family, of Seekonk, Mass. Mrs. Almira Tallman has returned from a week's visit to her sister, Mrs. Edward P. Brown of Glen street.

Mrs. William B. Franklin has had Miss Clara Franklin and Mr. Arthur Reed as guests Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Thales Tallman was taken suddenly ill last week Saturday, shows some improvement at the present time.

The annual Camp Meeting is being held this week in the woods west of the Friends' Church at the top of Quaker Hill.

Mrs. John R. Manchester was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Pitt Littlefield, on Wednesday.

The Land of Broken Promises

By DANE COOLIDGE

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

Author of
"THE FIGHTING FOOL," "HIDDEN WATERS,"
"THE TEXICAN," Etc.
Illustrations by DON J. LAVIN

CHAPTER XIX.

It was June and the windstorm which had swept in from the south-east died away. No more, no in the months that had passed, did the dust-pillar rise from the dump of the Fortuna mill and go swirling up the canyon.

A great calm and heat settled over the barren land, and above the far blue wall of the Sierras the first thunder raps of the rainy season rose up till they obscured the sky. Then, with a rush of conflicting winds, a sudden silence, and a crash of flickering light, the storm burst in triple fury and was gone as quickly as it had come.

So, while the rich landowners of the hot country sat idle and watched it grow, another storm gathered behind the distant Sierras, and, as empty raindrops lulled them to a false security, suddenly from the north came the snow of dashing raids, of railroads cut, troops routed, and the whole border occupied by swarming rebels.

In a day the southern country was isolated and cut off from every aid, while the hordes of Chihuahua Insurrectos laid siege to Agua Negra, the isolated Spanish hacienda came scuttling once more to Fortuna. There, at least, was an American town where the courage of the Anglo-Baxon would protect their women in extremity. And, if worst came to worst, it was better to pay ransom to red-jacketed generals than to fall victims to bandits and looters.

As the bass roar of the great whistle reverberated over the hills Bud Hooker left his lonely camp almost gladly, and with his hand-wound gold dust safe beneath his belt, went galloping into town.

Not for three weeks—nor since he resolved the wire from Phil and located the Eagle Tail mine—had he dared to leave his claim. Rurales, outlaws and Mexican patriots had dropped in from day to day and eaten up most of his food, but none of them had caught him napping, and he had no intention that they should.

A conspiracy had sprung up to get rid of him, to hurry him out of the country, and behind it was Aragon. But now, with the big whistle blowing, Aragon would have other concerns.

He had his wife and daughter, the beautiful Gracia, to hurry to the town, and perhaps the thought of being caught and held for ransom would deter him from stealing mines. So reasoned Bud, and, dragging a reluctant pack-animal behind him, he came riding in for supplies.

At the store he bought flour and coffee and the other things which he needed most. As he was passing by the hotel Don Juan de Dios halted him for a moment, pushing out and thrusting a bundle of letters into his hands and hurrying back into the house, as if fearful of being detected in such an act of friendship.

Long before he had lost his partner Bud had decided that Don Juan was a thimble, a man who tried to be all things to all people—as a good hotel-keeper should—but now he altered his opinion a little, for the letters were from Phil. He read them over in the crowded plaza, into which the first refugees were just beginning to pour, and frowned as he skinned through the last.

Of Gracia and vain protestations of devotion there was enough and to spare, but nothing about the mine. Only in the first one, written on the very day he had deserted, did he so much as attempt an excuse for so precipitately abandoning their claim and his Mexican citizenship. Phil wrote:

My mail was being sent through headquarters and looked over by Del Ray, so I knew I would never receive the papers, even if they came. I hope you don't feel hard about it, partner. Remember that to come out right away, I would have stayed with it, but it wasn't any use. And now, Bud, I want to ask you something. When you come out, bring Gracia with you. Don't leave her at the mercy of Del Ray. I would come myself if it wasn't sure death. Be quick about it, Bud; I count on you.

The other letters were all like that, but nothing about the mine. And yet it was the mine that Bud was fighting for—that they had fought for from the first. The railroad was torn up now, and a fight with Gracia was hopeless, but it was just as well, for he never would abandon the Eagle Tail.

In two months, or three, when the rebels were whipped out, his papers might come. Then he could pay his taxes and transfer his title and consider the stealing of Gracia. But since he had seen her and touched her hand something held him back—a grudging reluctance—and he was glad that his duty lay elsewhere. It was his wife and girl who would come down and get her away.

But she was not his girl and, passing back grimly at the seedling plaza and the hotel that had been from right, he rode slowly down the road. After all there was nothing to get excited about—every ranchman in the country was lined up around Agua Negra and with four hundred soldiers to oppose them and artillery to shell their advance, it would be many a long day before they took that town.

Take kindly Agua Negra had fallen before such attacks, but now it was protected by riflemen and machine guns set high on mud roofs, and these were the Yaquis, tall fellows with black hair and black eyes, who had been the town, if they made up their minds to fight. So reasoned Hooker, muttering over the news that he had heard.

He watched the ridges warily, for the weather was good for rebels.

A day passed, and then another, and the big whistle blew only for the shift; the loneliness of the hills oppressed him as he gazed out at the quivering heat. And then, like a load after a shower, Amigo came paddling into camp on the heels of a thunderstorm, his sandals hung on his hip and his big feet squeaking through the mud.

Across his shoulders he wore a gay serape, woven by some patient woman of his tribe; and in the belt beside Bud's pistol he carried a heavy knife, blacksmithed from a ten-inch die by some Yaqui blacksmith. All in all, he was a fine barbarian, but he looked good to the lonely Bud.

"Ola, Amigo!" he hailed, stepping out from the adobe house where he had moved to avoid the rain; and Amigo answered with his honest smile which carried no hint of savagery or deceit.

"Try as he would, Bud could not bring himself to think of his Yaqui as dangerous; and even when he balanced the Indian's murderous bow-knife in his hands he regarded it with a grin. It was a heavy weapon, broad across the back, keen on one edge, and drawn to a point that was both sharp and strong. The haft was wrapped with rawhide to hold the clutch of the hand.

"What do you do with this?" queried Hooker. "Chop wood? Kill deer?"

"Yes, chop wood!" answered Amigo, but he replaced it carefully in his belt. He looked the adobe house over thoughtfully, listened long to the news of the border and of the rurales' raid on their camp, and retired to the rocks for the night. Even Bud never knew where he slept—somewhere up on the hillside—in caves or clefts in the rocks—and not even the most prying lullation could make him share the house for a night. To Amigo, as to an animal, a house was a trap; and he knew that the thorns were treacherous.

So indeed they were, as Hooker was to learn to his sorrow, and but for the Yaqui and his murderous knife he might easily have learned it too late. It was evening, after a rainless day, and Bud was cooking by the open fire when suddenly Amigo vanished and four men rode in from above. They were armed with rifles, as befitted the times, but gave no signs of rudely bravado, and after a few words Bud invited them to get down and eat.

"Muchas gracias, señor," said the leader, dismounting and laying his rifle against a log. "We are not hungry."

"Then have some coffee," invited Hooker, who made it a point to feed every one who stopped, regardless of their merit; and once more the Mexican declined. At this Bud looked at him sharply, for his refusal did not augur well, and it struck him the man's face was familiar. He was tall for a Mexican and heavily built, but with a rather sinister cast of countenance.

"Where have I seen you before?" asked Bud, after trying in vain to place him. "In Fortuna?"

"No, señor," answered the Mexican politely. "I have never been in that city. Is it far?"

"Ten miles by the trail," responded Hooker, by no means reassured, and under pretext of inviting them to eat, he took a look at the other men. If they had not stopped to eat, what then was their errand while the sun was shining so low? And why this sudden refusal of the coffee which every Mexican drinks?

Bud stepped into the house, as if on some errand, and watched them from the interior. Seeing them exchange glances then, he leaned his rifle just inside the door and went about his cooking.

It was one of the chances he took, lying out in the brush, but he had come to know this low-browed type of semi-bandit all too well and had small respect for their courage. In case of trouble Amigo was close by in the rocks somewhere, probably with his gun in his hand—but with a little patience and circumspection the march-comers would doubtless move on.

So he thought, but instead they lingered, and when supper was cooked he decided to go to a show-down—and if they again refused to eat he would send them on their way.

"Ven amigos," he said, spreading out the tin plates for them. "Come and eat!"

The three low-brows glared at their leader, who had done what little talking there was so far, and, armed with a sudden animation, he immediately rose to his feet.

"Many thanks, señor," he said with a cringing and specious politeness. "We have come far and the trail is long, so we will eat. The times are hard for poor men now—this traitor, Madro, has made us all hungry. It is by him that we poor working men are driven to insurrection—but we know that the Americans are our friends. Yes, señor, I will take some of your beans, and thank you."

He filled a plate as he spoke and lifted a biscuit from the oven, continuing with his false patter while the others fell in to silence.

"Perhaps you have heard, señor," he went on, "the saying which is in the land: 'Macho trabaja, poco dinero; no hay riqueza, vive Madro!' [Much work, little money; no beans, live Madro!]"

"That, in truth, is no jest to the

Mexican people. This man has betrayed us all; he has ruined the country and set brother against brother. And now, while we starve because the mines are shut down, he gathers his family about him in the city and lives fat on the money he has stolen."

He ran on in this style, after the fashion of the revolutionists, and by the very commonplace of his fulminations Bud was thrown completely off his guard. That was the way they all talked, these worthless bandit-bosses—that and telling how they loved the Americans—and then, if they got a chance, they would attack a knife in your back.

He listened to the big man with a polite toleration, being careful not to turn his back, and at a few bites as he waited, but though it was coming dusk the Mexicans were in no hurry to depart. Perhaps they hoped to stop for the night and get him in his sleep. Still they lingered on, the leader sitting on a log and continuing his harangue.

Then, in the middle of a sentence, and while Bud was bending over the fire, the Mexican stopped short and leaned to one side. A tense silence fell, and Hooker was washed from his trance by the warning click of a gunlock. Suddenly his mind came back to his guests, and he ducked like a flash, but even as he went down he heard the hammer clack!

The gun had snapped! Instantly Hooker's hand leaped to his pistol and he fired from the hip pointblank at the would-be murderer.

With a yell to the others, one of the Mexicans sprang on him from behind and tried to bear him down. They struggled for a moment while Bud shot blindly with his pistol and went down fighting.

Bud was a giant compared to the stunted Mexicans, and he threw them about like dogs that hang on to a bear. With a man in each hand he rode to his feet, crushing them down beneath him; then, in despite of shaking off his riders, he staggered a few steps and hurled himself over backward into the fire.

A yell of agony followed their fall, and as the live coals bit through the Mexican's thin shirt, he fought like a cat to get free. Rocks, pots and keb-



Threw Them About Like Dogs That Hang Onto a Bear.

les were kicked in every direction, and when Hooker leaped to his feet the Mexican scrambled up and rushed madly for the creek.

But, though Bud was free, the battle had turned against him, for in the brief interval of his fight the other two Mexicans had run for their guns. The instant he rose they covered him. Their chief, who by some miracle had escaped Bud's shot, gave a shout for them to halt. Cheated of his victim at the first he was claiming the right to kill.

As Hooker stood blinded by the smoke and ashes the fellow took deliberate aim—and once more his rifle snapped. Then, as the other Mexicans stood aside, surprised at the failure of the shot, the cannonlike whang of a Mauser rent the air and the leader crumpled down in a heap.

An instant later a shrill yell rose from up the canyon, and as the two Mexicans started and stared, Amigo came dashing in upon them, a splitting pistol in one hand and his terrible "wood-chopping" knife brandished high in the other.

In the dusk his eyes and teeth gleamed white, his black hair seemed to bristle with fury, and the glint of his long knife made a light as he vaulted over the last rock and went plunging on their track. For, at the first glance at this huge, pursuing figure, the two Mexicans had turned and bolted like rabbits, and now as the Yaqui whirled in after them, Bud could hear them squealing and scrambling as he hunted them down among the rocks.

It was grim work, too, even for his stomach, but Hooker let the Indian follow his nature. When Amigo came back from his hunting there was no need to ask questions. His eyes shone so terribly that Hooker said nothing, but set about cleaning up camp.

After he had washed the ashes from

his eyes, and when the fury had vanished from Amigo's face, they went as by common consent and gazed at the body of the chief of the desperadoes. Even in death his face seemed strangely familiar; but as Hooker stood gazing at him the Yaqui picked up his gun.

"Look!" he said, and pointed to a bullet-plaques where, as the Mexican held the gun across his breast, Bud's pistol shot had fattened harmlessly against the lock. It was that which had saved the Mexican chief from instant death, and the jar of the shot had doubtless broken the rifle and saved Bud, in turn, from the second shot.

All this was to the Yaqui's eye as he carefully tested the action; but, when he threw down the lever, a cartridge rose up from the magazine and glided smoothly into the breech. With a rifle full of cartridges the ignorant Mexican had been snapping on an empty chamber, not knowing enough to jack up a shell!

For a moment Amigo stared at the gun and the man, and his mouth drew down with contempt.

"¡Fiat, pendajol!" he grunted, and kicked the corpse with his foot.

But if the Mexican had been a fool, he had paid the price, for the second time he snapped his gun Amigo had shot him through and through.

CHAPTER XX.

In a country where witnesses to a crime are imprisoned along with the principals and kept more or less indefinitely in jail, a man thinks twice before he reports to the police.

With four dead Mexicans to the Yaqui's account, and Del Ray in charge of the district, Hooker followed his second thought—he said nothing, and took his chances on being arrested for murder. Until far into the night Amigo busied himself along the hillside, and when the sun rose not a sign remained to tell the story of the fight.

Men, horses, saddles and guns—all had disappeared. And, after packing a little food in a sack, Amigo disappeared again, with a grim smile in promise of return.

The sun rose round and hot, the same as usual; the south wind came up and blew into a hazy mass of clouds, which lashed back with the accustomed rain; and when all the earth was washed clean and fresh the last trace of the struggle was gone. Only by the burn on his hands was Hooker aware of the fight and of the treachery which had reared its head against him like a snake which has been warned and fed.

Nowhere but in Mexico, where the low pelado classes have made such deals a subtlety, could the man be found to dissemble like that false assassin—chief. To pause suddenly in a protracted speech, swing over and pick up a gun, and halt his victim for the shooting by the preparatory click of the lock—that indeed called for a brand of cunning rarely found in the United States.

There was one thing about the affair that vaguely haunted Hooker—why was it that a man so cunning as that had failed to load his gun? Twice, and with everything in his favor, he had raised his rifle to fire; and both times it had snapped in his hands. Certainly he must have been inept at arms—or accustomed to single-shot guns.

The reputed magic of the swift-firing rifles evidently had been his undoing, but where had he got his new gun? And who was he, anyway? With those two baffling questions Bud wrestled as he sat beside his door, and at evening he answered came.

The sun was swinging low and he was collecting mood down the gulch for a fire when, with a sudden thud of hoofs, a horseman rounded the point and came abruptly to a halt. It was Aragon, and he was spying on the camp.

For a full minute he scanned the house, tent and mine with a look so snaky and sinister that Bud could read his heart like a book. Here was the man who had sent the assassins, and he had come to view their work!

Very slowly Bud's hand crept toward his air-shooter but, slight as was the motion, Aragon caught it and sat frozen in his place. Then, with an inarticulate cry, he fell flat on his horse's neck and went spurring out of sight.

The answer to Bud's questions was very easy now. The Mexican who had led the attempt on his life was one of Aragon's bad men, one of the four gunmen whom Hooker had looked over so carefully when they came to drive him from the mine, and Aragon had fitted him out with new arms to make the result more sure. But with that question answered there came up another and another until, in a sudden clarity of vision, Bud saw through the hellish plot and beheld himself the master.

As man to man, Aragon would not dare to face him now, for he knew that he merited death. By his air approach, by the look in his eyes and the dismay of his frenzied retreat, he had acknowledged more surely than by words his guilty knowledge of the raid. Coming to a camp where he expected to find all dead and still, he had found himself face to face with the very man he had sought to kill. Now, then, had the American escaped destruction, and what had occurred to his men?

Perhaps, in his ignorance, Aragon was raging at his hirelings because

they had shirked their task; perhaps, not knowing that they were dead, he was waiting in a fever of impatience for them to accomplish the deed. However it was, Bud saw that he held the high card, and he was not slow to act.

In the morning he saddled Copper Bottom, who had been confined to the corral for weeks, and went galloping into town. There he lingered about the hotel until he saw his man and started boldly toward him. Surprise, alarm and pitiful fear chased themselves across Aragon's face as he stood, but Bud walked proudly by.

"Good morning, señor!" was all Bud said, but the look in his eyes was eloquent of a grim hereafter.

And instead of hurrying back to guard his precious mine Hooker loitered carelessly about town. His mine was safe now—and he was safe. Aragon dared not raise a hand. So he sat himself down on the broad veranda and listened with boyish interest to Don Juan's account of the war.

"What have you not heard of the battle?" cried partly Don Juan, delighted to have a fresh listener. "Agua Negra has been taken and retaken, and the railroad will soon be repaired. My grateful have you been out in the hills that long? Why, it was two weeks ago that the rebels captured the town by a coup, and eight days later the federals took it back."

"Ah, there has been a real war, Mr. Bud! You who have laughed at the courage of the Mexicans, what do you think of Bernardo Bravo and his men?"

"They captured the last up train from Fortuna; loaded all the men into the ore cars and empty coaches; and, while the federals were still in their barracks, the train ran clear into the station and took the town by storm."

"And eight days later, at sundown, the federals took it back. Ah, there was awful slaughter averted, wasn't it? But for the fact that the fuses went out two hundred Yaqui Indians who had the charge would have been blown into eternity."

"Yes, no great was the charge of dynamite that the rebels had laid in their mine that not a house in Agua Negra would have been left standing if the fuses had done its work. Two tons of dynamite! Think of that, my friend!"

"But these rebels were as ignorant of its power as they were of laying a train. The Yaquis walked into the town at sundown and found it deserted—every man, woman and child had fled to Guadalupe and the rebels had fled to the west."

"That listen, here was the way it happened—actually, and not as common report has it, for the country is all in an uproar and the real facts were never known. When Bernardo Bravo captured the town of Agua Negra the people acclaimed him a hero."

"He sent word to the Junta at El Paso and set up a new form of government. All was enthusiasm, and several Americans joined his ranks to operate the machine guns and can-



The Artillery Drove Them Back.

non. As for the federals, they occupied the country to the east and attempted a few sallies, but as they had nothing but their rifles, the artillery drove them back.

"Then, as the battle ceased, the rebels began to celebrate their victory. They broke into the closed cantinas, disobeying their officers and beginning the looting of the town, and while half of their number were drunk the federals, being informed of their condition, suddenly advanced upon them, with the Yaquis far in the lead."

"They did not shoot, those Yaquis; but, dragging their guns behind them, they crept up through the bushes and dug pits quite close to the lines. Then, when the rebels discovered them and manned their guns, the Yaquis shot down the gunners."

"Growing bolder, they crept farther to the front—the rebels became disorganized, their men became mutinous—and at last, when they saw they would surely be taken, the leaders buried two tons of dynamite in the trenches by the bull-rings and set a time-fuse, to explode when the Yaquis arrived."

"The word spread through the town like wildfire—all the people, all the soldiers fled every which way to escape—and then, when the worst was expected to happen, the dynamite failed to explode and the Yaquis rushed the trenches at sundown."

"Did those Yaquis know about the dynamite?" inquired Bud.

"Know?" repeated Don Juan, waving the thought away. "Not a word! Their commanders kept it from them, even after they discovered the mine. And now the Indians are making loans; they are drunk with the thought of their valor and claim that the rebels fled from them alone."

"The roadmaster came into town this morning on a velocipede and said that the Yaquis are inescapable, thinking that it was their return to fight."

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Saturday, August 1, 1914.

The New York lawyers will be interested to learn that Harry Thaw has got hold of \$100,773 more. It will not take long for them to get most of it.

War news caused the sale of one hundred million bushels of wheat in Chicago on Tuesday. In no other day in the world's history was so much wheat sold.

The U. S. Treasury has \$1,280,000,000 of gold on hand. A few hundred millions could doubtless be spared and then Uncle Sam would have enough left to do business with.

The Progressive party in Massachusetts admits that it is bankrupt, and that it cannot pay more than fifty cents on a dollar of last year's indebtedness. The same appears to be true of the party everywhere. There are not a few in this city who would be glad to see even fifty cents on a dollar, on last year's Progressive fiasco at the Beach.

The war in Europe has been the chief matter of interest this week. Austria-Hungary with undo haste and without just cause declared war on little Serbia. Left alone this would be an unequal contest and soon over, for Austria could crush Serbia in short order. It would be like a great Newfoundland dog attacking a six weeks old pug. The dual monarchy has two million trained soldiers, while Serbia at best could put into the field not over a quarter of a million. But if this war actually continues and Serbia is likely to be crushed Russia will undoubtedly step in with her five million soldiers to preserve the integrity of the little nation. That will be an invitation for Germany to take a hand with her five million men to aid her ally Austria. That would be the signal for all Europe to get into the melee, and the greatest and most destructive war of ancient or modern times would result. The horrors of such a war are too enormous to contemplate. The total trained and untrained men that Europe can put into the field in short order amounts to over twenty millions.

The Charter Amendments.

Probably nobody believes that the amended city charter as recommended by the Newport Improvement Association will be adopted for the city of Newport. Whatever merits or demerits it may have will be completely submerged by the fact that it is even more radical than that under which the city is at present doing business. Had the Prof. Burgess charter been presented to the people for their approval in 1906, instead of the present charter, it would have had at least a good chance of being adopted. There was at that time a feeling of discontent among the people of Newport, principally because of the agitation against the police commission, and while there were very few votes cast in favor of the change in the fundamental law there were still fewer votes cast against it, a great many voters who would naturally be against such a change being unwilling to go to the polls at all.

Today conditions are very different. Radicalism has gone as far as it can go. The people of Newport are not disposed to make themselves the victims of further experimenting along these lines; nor are they disposed to take any chance of being made the victims for the very slight chance that is held out of bettering their condition. On the contrary public sentiment is very strongly in favor of a return to the place from whence they came. The present charter will not be allowed to continue much longer without important amendments, and those amendments will not be along the lines of further experimenting.

Professor Burgess has done a great deal of hard work to prepare the amendments that have been offered, and his charter is entitled to a great deal more careful consideration than it will receive. His address before the Improvement Association when the amendments were presented for the Association's consideration should be read and studied by every citizen of Newport, in fact by every citizen of the United States interested in the cause of better government in our cities. He presents incontrovertible facts derived from a careful study of municipal government in the United States and in Europe, and his deductions are not at all flattering to our American pride. Nobody will take issue with his facts, nor with the necessity for a cessation of the era of extravagance and corruption in municipal affairs. But there is the hitch. Newport was told in 1906 that with the adoption of our present charter the municipal millennium would arrive; that corruption would cease; that extravagance would give place to economy and business methods in city affairs. How far the contrary has proven true does not need to be told again. Nor are the people again disposed to experiment.

The Burgess charter contains some excellent points, and we should rejoice to see it adopted in some American municipality. After one or more cities have proven its practicability Newport might well decide that it was adapted to her needs.

Are the Clouds Vanishing?

There is to be at least a temporary and a partial relaxation of the grip of hard times on the country. The harvesting of the great wheat crop, the growing promise of a normal yield of corn, and the increasing prospect of a great crop of cotton, are leading to a confidence in railway circles which can already be seen resulting in orders for the making of new cars, locomotives and other necessary equipments. Orders for rails for the necessary repair of sections which have been kept only in condition for light traffic, and new sidetracking for the accommodation of more cars, show that the best possible use is to be made of the opportunity to repair some financial losses. More labor is being employed in steel mills, in car factories, and on the lines along which the great crops are to be hauled.

This is the brightest side of a picture which has for months been showing none but dark ones. To dissipate the darker lines, even if but temporarily, and while the crops are moving, is a decided gain, and one which we are not at all disposed to undervalue. We have much to offset in the way of losses. The official statistics for the fiscal year closing with June 30 show that nearly one-half of the balance of trade in favor of the United States during the preceding fiscal year disappeared during the one in which the change from protective tariffs to revenue tariffs, or to free lists, was made. Putting the case in another way, our export trade fell off \$250,000,000 during the last eight months of that year, for from June to November the monthly statements show an increase in exports. The heavy decrease was made in practically one-half of the year covered by the report, or in the months of January, February, March, April, May and June.

Our exports will undoubtedly be swelled by exportations of portions of the new crops. The continuing increases in the volume of imports, however, show a necessary displacement of more or less labor in many industrial lines. This is shown, too, in the falling off in manufactured exports formerly sold abroad, at a small profit, as surplus products of labor to be kept in steady employment. In reducing labor cost, the first element to be cut out has been, naturally, the export trade, on which the margins of profits were the smallest. This has involved the discharge of workmen formerly engaged in the making of a surplus for export. There has been such a reduction in the working forces of many lines that it is encouraging to find now the indications of employment for many idle hands, at least for some months during which the crops are being moved. It is a gleam of sun shine in clouded skies.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Chicago, it appears, has developed what is called a Court of Domestic Relations. What the original and ultimate powers and jurisdictions of this court may be are not set out in the dispatch announcing that one of the women officials connected with its administration has reported that her investigations, under the canopy of the court's authority, reveal the red-haired man as the model husband. Fewer red-haired men, this report says, have been arranged for beating their wives than of any other sort of men arranged in groups according to the sorts of hair coloring. It might be at once answered that red hair is much less common than black, or (in Chicago) white hair, or brown, or any of the intermediate shades between black and white. This fact seems so incontestable that it at once threatens to wipe out the red-haired man's newfound distinction, until this remarkable report from Chicago is more fully considered.

The Court of Domestic Relations in Chicago is not confined to investigation of wife beatings, desertions or other situations which grow only out of domestic broils or incompatibilities. Its province seems to extend much farther, and to reach even to questioning of married women for learning not only the color of their husband's hair, but the temperament of that individual, his habits, and in short, everything about him. And it is in the exercise of this one of its functions that the Chicago Court of Domestic Relations sets the red-haired man upon a pedestal, to stand as a monument to himself. Fewer of him stay out late at night than men of other hair coloring. More of him help in washing the dishes than do men whose capillary integuments are not intended for the illumination of a world.

It is on this negative side of the work of the Court of Domestic Relations that the halo is found for the red head. We now know that he does less of the evil things a man shouldn't do than men of other sorts, and more of the good things all good men delight in doing. And yet, the court warns us, we should not let ourselves be brought to look upon the red-haired man as an angel in temper. This warning is useless. No matter what the Court of Domestic Relations may say about it, the old tradition that a red-haired man is a quick-fighting man will not disappear in a day. The red-haired man will still be safe from having his nose pulled by men who are only looking for fun.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to hear ex-President Roosevelt on Bryan's Columbia treaty. He will probably tell the committee a few things in very forcible language.

An Assured Industry at Newport

(Providence Journal.)

The authority given by Congress in the current appropriation for the replenishing of the stock of torpedoes will enable the Navy Department to add materially to the torpedo plant at Newport and its manufacturing activities. The Torpedo Station really is one of the principal industries in Newport, the machine shops giving employment to a force of men who are permanent residents of the city. Being civilians and not subject to periodical transfers, the Torpedo Station people are not to be reckoned as "floating population" in the summer capital. The available appropriation is said to assure increased activity there for two years to come, but as this will not suffice to furnish a supply of torpedoes which meets the department's needs fully, Newport people are justified in the expectation that there will be several years more of brisk business at the shops.

Thus, assuming that some high official has no intention of later transferring the torpedo shops to some Southern city which seems to him to need the business or is to be placated politically, the people in Newport may feel assured that they have a manufacturing business which is not subject to psychological depression. A community which places more or less of its dependence on Government work for its industrial well being has some advantages, compared with the town that depends on corporation or private business plants. The ordinary fluctuations of business do not trouble Newport. The Government paymaster is pretty sure to be on time, barring occasional lapses when deficiency appropriation bills are pending, and an appropriation made for expenditure at a definite point, is as good as paid out when it is voted. The city is not strenuous to obtain general manufacturing business, but it is quite eager to have the Government do as much of its work as possible there, and by reason of the plant and facilities already existing it will be quite as much to the advantage of the general Government as the city itself if the Newport Torpedo shops are enlarged and utilized to meet the fullest needs of the navy.

The Ships at Vera Cruz.

(Providence Journal.)

Now that the war is over—and we have the assurance of First Chief Carranza for that—what is the use of keeping a division, or more, of battleships anchored in the Gulf of Mexico within range of the unfortified city of Vera Cruz? The Navy Department has not yet explained why the formidable armament was sent down there, in the first instance—practically the whole of our sea strength in the Atlantic. It was easy to get the fleet to Vera Cruz—Secretary Daniels has described glowingly the efficiency of the mobilization. But he seems to be having difficulty about getting the ships away.

Several months have already been lost for useful drills and target practice. The ships and the men are blistering under a tropical sun, with nothing to do but housework. Some have been withdrawn, to be sure—one or two at a time, apparently to avoid making a display that might strike the country as an anti-climax after the ever-glorious mobilization. For the good of the service all the battleships ought to be leagues away from the Mexican coast, engaged in the customary summer practice off Newport, or elsewhere in northern latitudes. The efficiency of the administration of the Navy Department does not shine at this juncture.

The Progressive party in the State seems to be suffering from a lack of harmony. The executive committee of the organization, which seems to be the "whole cheese," has worked the recall on its officers and has unceremoniously relegated them to the background. Chairman Albert H. Humes, who has been one of the shining lights of the party, has been replaced by Russell W. Richmond, who is, practically an unknown man. Senator Walter G. Hartford of Warwick is one of those specifically mentioned in the committee's resolution and there seems to be complete disruption in the party. Well, the leaders could probably see the end coming anyway, so a little fight among themselves will make little difference.

The Providence Journal speaks of Governor Nicholas Cooke as the first Governor of Rhode Island. He was Governor of the State from 1775 to 1778. Previous to that time Rhode Island had seventeen Presidents and thirty-six Governors.

The New Haven Railroad is now operating the bulk of its trains between New Haven and New York by electricity.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Mr. Philip Smoot, a student at the Rhode Island State Agricultural College, passed his examination with honors and is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Smoot.

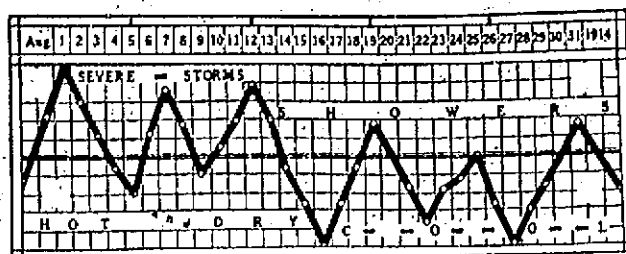
Mr. Robert W. Anthony has been the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Richard E. Bowie, of New Bedford, Mass.

Miss Carolyn D. Anthony is spending the week with Miss Margaret McLeod at her summer home at Barker Heights, Tiverton, R. I.

Messrs. Charles W. Anthony, Walter Gray and Willis Albee who have been camping near the Middletown line have gone to Prudence to stay a week. They will be near the summer home of Mr. Isaac Gray, father of Walter Gray.

The annual Lawn Party of St. Anthony's Church, was held at the Fair Grounds Thursday afternoon and evening. The attendance was not as large as usual on account of the rain. Plans had been made for a large crowd and they had a quantity of articles for sale. The grounds were prettily lighted with red, white and blue electric bulbs. The booths were very prettily decorated and especially the one for the orchestra. A supper of cold meats and salads was served. Table No. 1 was in charge of Mrs. James McGovern, assisted by Annie Davis, Annie Olivera and Mary Lopes. Table No. 2 was in charge of Mrs. Patrick Murphy, assisted by Mrs. Cornelius Sheehan and Agnes Freeman. The side tables were served by Annie Peirra and Lucy Vindina. Fancy articles were for sale by Miss Mary McGraw and Mrs. Mary Pacheco. Candy booth was under Misses Agnes Murphy and Mary Corcoran. Ice cream and

WEATHER BULLETIN.



August rainfall will be very much like that of June, less than normal south of, and greater than usual north of latitude 40. Unusually warm August 1 to 14 and cooler than usual 15 to 29. Very little rain south of latitude 40 first half of month but some showers last half. Severe storms first half of month. Important weather events are expected near August 2 and 9. Frost in Spring Wheat Sections near August 16.

Treble line represents normal temperatures. Where the temperature line goes above this normal line indicates warmer and where it goes below indicates cooler than usual. Temperature line dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it in proportion to the distance from that line which runs north and south through St. Louis.

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Washington, D. C. July 30, 1914.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross the continent July 29 to August 3 and August 6 to 9, warm waves July 27 to Aug. 2 and August 4 to 8, cool waves Aug. 1 to 5 and 7 to 11. These disturbances, covering July 30 to Aug. 10, will cause hot, dry and drying weather which will continue over the next disturbance following them till about August 14. That will be the most damaging cropweather or the corn and Spring wheat section for the crop season of 1914.

Where the corn crop enters August in first class condition a fair to good crop will probably be made as frequent thunder showers are expected along and north of latitude 40. But south of latitude 40 the corn and cotton will probably suffer for want of rain. The rainfall of Aug. will be very much like that of June but it should be remembered that Texas and Oklahoma entered June with a very wet soil whereas they will probably enter Aug. with a deficiency of moisture.

The Aug. drought will not reach much of the Spring wheat country of Canada and our northern tier of states and the probabilities are that the early estimates of the Spring wheat yield will be materially reduced by August and September rains. The September rains will be heaviest in eastern sections of the continent. Our advice to farmers continues to be that they should not sell grain nor cotton, at this time. The cropweather, the general financial prospects of the world and the fact that congressional legislation is about done with for the present, all indicate better prices later on. Peace will probably be restored in Mexico soon and as it is now too late for them to produce a crop this year their fifteen millions of people must be

fruit punch was served by Mary Chase, Mary DeTerra and Emma Corley. The girls were looked after by Mrs. John Walsh. Soft drinks by Arthur Barrett and Alvin Pacheco. Supper tickets were sold by Mr. McGraw. Owing to the rain late in the afternoon all departments were moved into the dance hall and exhibition rooms. The music was furnished by the Hon. Ton Orchestra of Fall River, Mass., both afternoon and evening. There was dancing in the evening and an auction was held in the dining room to sell articles not disposed of at supper tables.

Miss Lulu Chase, of Providence, has been spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Rowland Chase, of Bristol Ferry Road.

Miss Katherine Dennison has been spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Thomas.

Rev. H. A. Pricenard and his sister attended services at St. Mary's Church Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. Pritchard supplied the pulpit at St. Mary's Church a part of the time during the time Rev. F. W. Goodman, the rector, was in Alaska.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall entertained Mrs. Perry B. Anthony and her children, Eleanor and John, on Sunday.

Panama Commissioners.

The Governor has named the following State Commissioners for the Panama-American Exposition to be held in San Francisco next year:

Col. Joseph E. Fletcher, John S. Holbrook, Harry Parsons Cross, John O. Ames and Henry Lippitt of Providence; and Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman, both of Newport.

Some Newport people are still kicking about motor boats without mufflers in spite of the efforts of the sheriff's office to keep the noises subdued. But for real exasperating, soul-tying noises, the automobile with engine running free at full speed while the car is standing still has the popping motor boat badly beaten.

We are now paying Congressmen 50 per cent. more than we did a few years ago, but it has not raised the tone of either House. We are paying the members of our General Assembly nearly 300 per cent. more than we did thirty years ago, but few will have the courage to say we are sending any better material.

The eyes of the world are on Europe. Every nation there is actively preparing for war, and it does not look now as though a great European war could be avoided. Such a war will change the map of Europe before it is over.

The tax rate of Haverhill, Mass., is \$18.60, that of Marlboro is \$22.20, Taunton \$21.20. Massachusetts cities pay some taxes.

Wheat is going up rapidly. A European war will cause a great demand for our food products.

Judge—How did you come to enter the premises?
Prisoner—Well, your honor, it was 2 o'clock in the morning, kitchen window wide open, no cops about—blowed if you wouldn't 'a' climbed in yourself!—Philadelphia Press.

The abandoned mines and oil properties of the country must be completely replenished with provisions.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Aug. 9, cross Pacific slope by close of 10, great central valleys 11 to 13, eastern sections 14. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Aug. 9, great central valleys 11, eastern sections 13. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Aug. 12, great central valleys 14, eastern sections 16.

This disturbance will continue the hot, dry weather along and south of latitude 40 but it will be followed by unusually cool weather with rains in northern and thunder showers in southern sections. The drought sections will be only partially relieved. Dangerous storms are expected to accompany this disturbance.

The next most important crop weather feature has reference to sowing Winter wheat. We expect less than usual rain along and south of latitude 40 for August. Some farmers begin to sow wheat about middle of August. Is it best to sow in a dry soil or wait till the soil is moist. September will bring an abundance of rain, particularly east of the Mississippi river. West of the Mississippi the rains will not be so abundant. But October will bring all the moisture needed and it will be well distributed over all the Winter wheat country of this continent.

We are inclined to believe that, with dry weather through August good rains east of Mississippi in September and plenty of moisture over all the Winter wheat sections in October it will be best to sow wheat late. But the 1915 wheat cropweather is the great problem. Can't discuss it now but we always reply to queries from all subscribers of the newspapers publishing our work. Always address us at Washington, D. C.

The politicians of Providence have demanded a bigger representation in the management of the Republican party of the State. A city that goes Democratic by over five thousand majority ought not to expect an overwhelming voice in the Republican management; still we see no objection towards giving that city a few more members on the State Central Committee.

Knicker—Is he deeply in love?
Bocker—Yes, he thinks all the girls on the magazine covers look like her.—The Sun.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, AUGUST 1914

STANDARD TIME.											
	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Water
	ris	sets	ris	sets	ris	sets	ris	sets	ris	sets	Ev
1 Sat	4:50	7:00	10:00	3:22	3:42						
2 Sun	4:37	7:05	12:26	4:23	4:41						
3 Mon	4:24	7:04	1:31	5:25	5:41						
4 Tues	4:10	7:03	2:31	6:19	6:31						
5 Wed	4:00	7:01	3:25	7:07	7:16						
6 Thur	3:41	7:00	4:13	7:53	7:42						
7 Fri	4:22	6:59	5:04	8:27	8:17						

Full Moon, Aug. 5 7:41 a.m., Evening
Moon's last qtr. Aug. 13 7:56 a.m., Evening
New Moon Aug. 21 7:27 a.m., Morning
Moon's 1st qtr. Aug. 27 11:53 a.m., Evening

Deaths.

In this city, 21th ult., Charlotte Smythe.
In this city, 28th ult., Julia E., wife of Frank H. Hart and daughter of the late Arthur and Hannah Leary.
In this city, July 25, Giuseppe Antonio Churlton.
In this city, 26th ult., August Olson, in his 50th year of his age.
In this city, 30th ult., William James, son of the late John and Catherine Williams.
In Providence, 28th ult., Susan B., daughter of the late Abraham and Martha D. Thurston.
In Providence, 29th ult., Henry T. Root, in his 8th year.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses, furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country places.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil Mica Axle Grease

Sold by dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

OPENING OF THE CAPE COD CANAL

New Waterway of Vast Importance to Navigation

MANY DANGERS ARE REMOVED

Fogs, Shoals and Dangerous Storms May Be Avoided by Vessels Plying Between New England Ports and the South—Many Guests Participate in Formal Ceremonies

The new Cape Cod canal, by which coastwise vessels will be spared the many dangers of the trip around Cape Cod, was formally opened. The canal will cause a very material reduction in the time of transit from Boston to points south and is epoch-making in the aid it will provide in making coastwise trade safe.

A large number of guests, including Governor Walsh of Massachusetts and Governor Glynn of New York, inspected the completed work. A half hour later the fleet which participated in the exercises in connection with the opening left New Bedford for the trip through the canal.

The fleet included a boat which carried Franklin Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, and a torpedo boat destroyer, having on board Rear Admiral Knight, commander of the United States naval station at Newport. A large excursion steamer afforded accommodations for about 800 guests. A large number of private yachts also attended the ceremonies.

On the arrival back at Buzzards Bay the guests were landed for the official ceremonies connected with the opening. In the harbor were several warships. Seth Low, president of the chamber of commerce of New York, presided, and the other speakers were President Coolidge of the Boston chamber of commerce, August Belmont and William B. Parsons, the engineer. Governors Glynn and Walsh had something to say also.

There were a great many people gathered along the route, especially at Sandwich, where there is an observance of the town's 275th anniversary. Old Home day and the opening of the canal combined.

The canal was built by the Cape Cod Construction company, of which August Belmont is president. It is eight miles long, 250 feet wide at the surface and 100 feet at the bottom and 25 feet deep at low water. The tide saves it from the complication and expense of a system of locks.

It will save the commerce plying between New England ports and the south a distance of seventy miles. It will avoid the fogs which hover around the end of the cape and the dangerous shoals that the vessels which round the cape must encounter. It will also avoid the still more dangerous storms which have destroyed so many hundreds of lives and wrecked so many hundreds of vessels.

DEFIANCE IS WITHDRAWN

Structural Weaknesses Cause Elimination of Cup Race Candidate
Certain structural weaknesses in the cup yacht candidate Defiance are given as the cause of the yacht's withdrawal from the competition for the selection of a defender of the America's cup.

Some of these weaknesses are of such importance that they would make necessary a complete rebuilding of her mast step before she could be safely or efficiently raced, and the repairs could not be made in less than three or four weeks, which would be almost at the end of the racing season. In view of these facts, formal notice of the yacht's withdrawal was sent to the New York Yacht club.

GETS LIGHT SENTENCE

Robinson's Pal In Grand Rapids Murders Sent to Prison

Walter Lawrence, who confessed to being implicated with Lawrence Robinson in the triple murder during the robbery of the Thomson jewelry store at Grand Rapids, Mich., was sentenced to from seven to fifteen years in state prison.

The light sentence was in return for his confession, which resulted in the arrest of Robinson in Boston.

60,543 TO 58,164

More Boys Than Girls Are Enrolled in Boston Public Schools

The public school population of Boston shows a preponderance of boys despite the fact that women outnumber the men throughout the state. In the day schools, according to the report of Superintendent Dyer, there were 60,543 boys enrolled last year, and 58,164 girls. This represented an increase of 1330 boys and 1371 girls over the previous year.

Cannon Out For House
Joseph G. Cannon, former speaker of the national house, made formal announcement of his candidacy for representative from the Eighteenth Illinois congressional district.

McLaughlin Heads Hibernians
The Ancient Order of Hibernians, in national convention, elected Joseph McLaughlin of Philadelphia national president to succeed James J. Regan.

Great Lockout Threatened
The National Builders' federation of England decided to lock out all their employees unless the dispute in the building trades is settled by Aug. 1.

Shakes in Nova Scotia
Two earth shocks of twelve and six seconds' duration were felt on the northwest shore of Nova Scotia from Matons Bay to Shelbourne.

BATTLES RAGE ON THE BORDER

Servia Invaded by Austrian Force
of 500,000 Men

REPORTS ARE CONFLICTING

Vienna Announces Great Victories,
While Servian Messages Say Enemy
Was Repulsed—Germany Asks Rus-
sia What Is Meant by Mobilization,
to Which Russia Replies That It Is
a Precautionary Measure—Every
Country Likely to Be Involved in
Preparing for Possible General War.
—Grey and Asquith Not So Hopeful

Austria is invading Servia with
500,000 men. Of these 150,000 are
operating opposite Belgrade, the
Servian capital, 100,000 on the river
Danube, and 125,000 on the
Danube, in the eastern part of Ser-
via. As a result, blood is flowing
freely on the Danube.

Serb resistance, while spirited and
courageous, is not to be de-
cided. Rumors of great battles in
which the Servians lose 800 men and
take 4000 taken prisoners; while the
Austrian casualties are but 200, must
not be taken seriously.

It makes considerable difference
from where the dispatches covering
hostilities come. If from Vienna
something like the foregoing is pro-
duced. On the other hand, Servian
messages say that the Austrian at-
tempt to cross the Danube twenty
miles east of Belgrade was repulsed,
also that the enemy was successfully
resisted at Lomiza, west of Bel-
grade.

A note dispatched by the German
government to St. Petersburg gives
Russia twenty-four hours to explain
her intentions with regard to mobiliz-
ation.

The following official statement was
authorized at St. Petersburg:
"Russia desires no war. Our par-
tial mobilization is a precautionary
measure to preserve the independence
of Servia."

In the meantime preparations for a
possible general war goes on in every
country likely to be involved. A
rumor comes from St. Petersburg that
Japan might also come to the assist-
ance of England if the latter became
involved.

Following the partial mobilization
of the Russian army, a step which
that country officially announced to
Germany and Austria-Hungary, an
order was issued by Germany to all
the officers and men of her reserve
forces to hold themselves in readiness
for a call to arms.

England's fleet has been ordered to
be kept on a war footing and the scat-
tered vessels of the navy are being
brought back to their bases. The
Mediterranean fleet, which reached
Malta, found lighters waiting there
loaded with coal, which was at once
taken on board. All the members of
the metropolitan police, which is a
British government force, have been
recalled from leave and ordered to
return to duty at once, as the men
might be required to guard the gov-
ernment dock yards and magazines.

That Great Britain fully realizes the
gravity of the situation is mani-
fest from the momentous announce-
ments made in the house of commons
by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign sec-
retary, and Premier Asquith. Grey
"regrets" to announce that he cannot
say the situation is "less grave,"
while Asquith, following a conference
of all the party leaders, informed the
house that with the assent of Mr. Law,
leader of the Opposition, home rule
would go over until later, in order
that all parties might rally to the
government and thus "halt, if not
avert, the calamity" which threatens.
Berlin and Rome are also pessimis-
tic.

As a last resort it is said Emperor
William has sent Ernest of Hesse,
brother of the Empress of Prussia,
to St. Petersburg to endeavor to ar-
range peace.

All through Europe national banks
have advanced discount rates, in an
endeavor to prevent the movement of
gold, each country desiring to retain
what it already has. Trading in se-
curities has come virtually to a stand-
still, there being little money in
sight. In France, indeed, minted
coin has disappeared from circulation.
All through the continent a pessimis-
tic tone is clearly evident.

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS

United States Not Ready to Issue
Neutrality Proclamation

Issuance of a formal proclamation
of neutrality in the war between Aus-
tria and Servia will be delayed by the
United States pending developments
of the next few days.

Secretary Bryan said the disposition
at the state department is to withhold
action until it is known whether other
European powers will be drawn
into the conflict.

Eventually the proclamation will be
framed upon the document issued
when Italy and Turkey were at war
in 1911 over Tripoli. It will prescribe
strict neutrality and warn American
citizens that they cannot expect pro-
tection from the United States gov-
ernment if they violate the interna-
tional laws governing the conduct of
battles.

Albert E. Maffrey, married, of
Taunton, Mass., was drowned while
swimming.

Arthur Lavalley, 19, was drowned
while swimming at Southbridge,
Mass.

Harmon Goudreau, 37, was
drowned while bathing at Providence,
Howard Knowlton, 30, of Beverly,
Mass., dived into a lake, was seized
by cramps and drowned.

SEAT OF THE WAR.



BARS ARE LET DOWN

Meat Sales Heretofore Prohibited Are
to Be Permitted

Because of a shortage and high
prices of meats, the department of
agriculture announced that packing
houses will be allowed to sell as "sec-
ond-class sterilized" certain meat—
cooked and canned—from animals
with purely "local" diseases.

"This sterilized cooked meat which
the packers are to be permitted to
sell as 'second-class sterilized'—plain-
ly labelled as such—is the meat of
portions of animals the fat of which
the old regulations permitted to make
into edible lard and tallow," the de-
partment states.

"The new plan extends the principle
to utilize the lean portions of this
meat which heretofore packers have
not been allowed to sell for food pur-
poses."

GOES SUDDENLY INSANE

Court Clerk Kills Child and Self and
Son May Die

Two dead, one dying and another
wounded represents the toll of an ef-
fort made by Thomas H. Dalton,
clerk of the East Boston district court
to wipe his family out of existence.

With a revolver Dalton killed his 5-
year-old infant, Priscilla, and him-
self, in his home.

Joseph, his 7½-year-old son, is on
the dangerous list in a hospital. The
boy was shot between the nose and
upper lip. Mrs. Dalton was wounded
behind her right ear, but is in no
danger.

Long continued illness, culminating
in a fit of sudden insanity, is thought
responsible for the murderous attack
of Dalton. He was 36 years old.

GOING TO SPANISH PORT

Huerta Chartered Steamer For Himself
and Other Refugees

Ex-President Huerta of Mexico,
who arrived at Kingston, Jan., July
24, has completed arrangements to
sail for Europe on Sunday next.

The general has chartered the
steamer Padua, which now is at Port
Limon, C. R., but which is due to
arrive here on Sunday, to carry him
and his party of Mexican refugees di-
rect to a Spanish port, probably
Santander.

General Huerta deposited in a bank
at Kingston, Jan., \$200,000 of the
\$5,000,000 he is reported to have taken
with him when he retired from the
presidency of Mexico.

Texas Reject Prohibition
Returns from the Texas Democratic
primary show that submission of
state-wide prohibition was defeated
by a majority of over 15,000.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Mrs. Mary C. Hoyt, 80, of Bea-
trice, Neb., sister of Grover Cleve-
land, died at Arlee, Mont., while
visiting a granddaughter.

Railroad officials are quietly test-
ing the sentiment of western engi-
neers and firemen to learn what action
they will take if a strike is called.
One month after he had awarded
her a divorce from her first husband,
Supreme Justice Ford of New York
officiated at the marriage of Mrs.
Blanche Parell to Dr. Thomas C.
Webb.

Joseph Remington, a fireman, was
killed and two trainmen were seriously
injured when a locomotive was
wrecked at Holmes, N. Y.

Mrs. James Harding, who died at
London at 90, is survived by 11 chil-
dren, 35 grandchildren and 124 great-
grandchildren.

Several persons were injured, some
perhaps fatally, when the Lawrence-
ville, Pa., sewer blew up for the sec-
ond time within nine months.

Fire in the Louisville stockyards de-
stroyed a third of the plant, forty
railroad cars, and damaged a score of
cottages, with \$250,000 loss.

With his hands and feet manacled,
Harry Ellensky swam through the
dangerous currents of Hell Gate. He
covered a mile in 33 minutes.

"You've got me right," boastfully
said 8-year-old Julian Dallano, when
he was arrested at Coney Island in
the act of picking a woman's pocket.

The body of Mrs. Rebecca Clark,
110, was taken to a London cemetery
in a motor car, in accordance with
her deathbed request.

Henry Strutt, second Baron Belper,
64, died at London. He was aide-
camp to King George and chairman of
the county council.

Mary Hannan of Danvers, Mass.,
21, died of burns received by the ex-
plosion of an alcohol lamp.

Mrs. Sophie Ogazalak, 23, of
Chilcopee, Mass., committed suicide
by drinking a solution of match
heads in a glass of water.

The Salem fire relief fund now to-
tals \$594,855.38.

Louis La Riviere, a special police
officer, was arrested at Beverly,
Mass., charged with stealing from a
garage.

FOUR KILLED; SIXTY INJURED

Scene of Serious Rioting and
Bloodshed in Dublin

NATIONALISTS ARE FIRED ON

Company of King's Own Scottish
Borderers, on Way to Capture Arms
Landed From Yacht, in Conflict
With Mob Which First Attacked
Them—Echo of Gun-Running

Three men and one woman are dead
and more than sixty persons are in
the hospitals wounded as the result of
a battalion of the King's Own Scottish
Borderers firing into a mob in the
streets of Dublin.

Seven of the wounded are expected
to succumb to their injuries. The
wounded include three women and a
boy of 10.

The affray was the result of a gun-
running exploit of the Nationalist
volunteers, who were being aided by
a mob composed largely of women
and youths.

A consignment of rifles, said to
number 10,000, was landed at noon
Sunday at Howth, nine miles from
Dublin. The vessel on which the
arms were brought to Howth was a
private yacht.

The Nationalist volunteers cut the
telegraph wires and stopped travel
on the Dublin roads and, according to
reports, sent away most of the rifles,
together with 70,000 rounds of am-
munition, in motor cars.

A battalion of the King's Own Scot-
tish Borderers was ordered to cap-
ture the arms when the authorities
heard that the volunteers were bring-
ing them into the city.

The soldiers encountered a detach-
ment of volunteers at Clonmell bridge
and an outbreak resulted. There was
no shooting, however. A great crowd
soon collected and followed the
troops, jeering them and cheering for
John Redmond and home rule. Finally
the mob began throwing bottles and
stones and several of the soldiers
were injured.

The battalion then replied to the
attack of the mob with a scattered
fusillade. In an instant the street
was covered with wounded, while the
crowd ran in all directions.

St. James' hospital is situated only
200 yards from the scene of the af-
ray and the wounded were quickly
taken there. Four of them died with-
in two hours. The soldiers and po-
lice seized a hundred rifles from the
volunteers.

Excited crowds filled the streets
of Dublin, some of the men carrying
rifles. The Borderers are confined to
barracks to prevent the people from
attacking them. Further rioting is
feared.

After the troops had fired into the
crowd, the angry populace attacked
individual soldiers and beat them
brutally. Members of the Scottish
Borderers, who were riding bicycles
along the quays, were pulled from
their machines and beaten and the
bicycles were thrown into the river.

The yacht from which the arms
were landed was a sailing vessel, the
name of which had been painted over.
A woman, or a man in woman's cloth-
ing, some persons say, commanded
the yacht.

Feeling runs high throughout Na-
tionalist Ireland. Town councils are
adopting resolutions denouncing "the
massacre."

The lord mayor of Dublin has called
a meeting of the magistrates to con-
sider the action of the castle au-
thorities in calling out the police and
soldiers without consulting the city
officials.

PARADERS FULLY ARMED

Bold Demonstration of Orangemen in
Streets of Belfast

A parade of two full regiments of
Ulster volunteers, numbering several
thousand men, was held at Belfast.
All the men carried rifles and their
equipment included several machine
guns, which were strongly guarded.

The marchers traversed the prin-
cipal streets of the city and their
demonstration, the boldest exhibition
of Orange strength attempted to date
in the home rule struggle, aroused
great enthusiasm.

ASKS FOR CO-OPERATION

Wilson Confers With Representatives
of Nation's Wholesalers

Important conferences with the rep-
resentatives of the country took place at
the White House.

Nearly every business organization
in the general wholesale line was
represented at one, while the sec-
ond was with Hugh Chalmers, auto-
mobile manufacturer.

It was explained that the confer-
ences, like all that have preceded
them, were for the purpose of per-
mitting a general exchange of views
regarding business.

Various sentiments were developed
from the visitors, but the president
again insisted that if co-operation
comes from business men generally
there is no doubt that real prosperity
will follow.

BLAME ON MRS. ANGLE

Coroner Holds Her Responsible For
Death of Ballou

"Waldo Ballou came to his death as
the result of the criminal action of
Mrs. Helen Angle."

Summarized, this is the finding an-
nounced by Coroner Phelan in the
mysterious death of the prominent
Barnstable, Conn., business man and
politician.

Phelan's report told of the finding
of bloodstains in Mrs. Angle's apart-
ment, in front of which the body of
Ballou was found in a pool of blood.

MRS. WAKEFIELD IS CONVICTED BY JURY

Mrs. Bessie J. Wakefield, on trial
for the second time for the murder of
her husband, William O. Wakefield,
at Cheshire, Conn., was found guilty
of murder in the second degree by a
jury at New Haven.

Conviction of second degree mur-
der in Connecticut carries with it the
penalty of life imprisonment.

Mrs. Wakefield was found guilty of
first degree murder at her first trial
and was sentenced to be hanged, but
a retrial was ordered by the supreme
court of errors. James Plow, the ac-
tual murderer, was recently hanged
for the crime. The state alleged that
Mrs. Wakefield aided and abetted
Plow in killing her husband.

Mrs. Wakefield, in her defense,
denied that she plotted or desired the
death of her husband, and claimed
that in the hanging of Plow the real
murderer of her husband had paid the
penalty for the crime.

Mrs. Wakefield broke the silence
of the impressive scene in the court-
room, following the announcement
of the verdict, by weeping hysteri-
cally. She was led into an ante-room
by a deputy sheriff. There she
clung to the breast of her aged father,
Frank Webster, and continued to
give way to her feelings. There was
scarcely a dry eye in court. Later
she was taken to the county jail,
where she became somewhat more
composed.

ONLY \$215,375 SPENT

Balance of \$600,000 For Salem Fire
Sufferers Is Still in Hand

Of the \$600,000 contributed for the
relief of the sufferers of the fire at
Salem, Mass., on June 25 only \$215,-
375 has been expended thus far, it
was announced at a meeting of the
relief committee.

No definite information has been
obtained as to when the government
appropriation of \$200,000 will be
available, said Chairman Moore of
the committee, except that it will be
expended under the direction of the
war department. The state contribu-
tion of \$200,000 will not be available
until after Oct. 1 next and will be
disbursed by the state board of
charity, he declared.

GETS TIME TO COOL OFF

Wife Beater Sentenced to Hundred
and Twenty Days in Jail

Mike Kesper of Nashua, N. H.,
was given a jail sentence of 120 days
for wife-beating.

He admitted he had assaulted his
wife, promised never to repeat it and
begged for leniency, but when his
record was looked up it was discov-
ered that he was already under a sus-
pended sentence of ninety days for
the same offense.

MOTORCYCLIST INSTANTLY KILLED

Burton W. Marden was instantly
killed at Fitchburg, Mass., when the
motorcycle he was riding collided with
an automobile said to be owned and
driven by Charles O. Swanson.

NEW ENGLAND GLEANINGS

Rev. Edward J. Curtin, 58, pastor
of St. Agnes' church, Arlington,
Mass., died from heart trouble. He
was one of the best known priests in
the diocese of Boston.

William Pierce, 38, was drowned at
Webster, Mass., when a boat in
which he was fishing sprang a leak
and sank.

Fire destroyed the Gardner block
at Haverhill, Mass., in which were
a dozen shoe supply firms, all of
which were burned out. The loss is
\$20,000.

Patrick McCabe of Boston met with
injuries that resulted in his death be-
cause of meddling with an elevator.

St. Mary's Catholic church, Mans-
field, Mass., was destroyed by fire.
The loss is about \$20,000.

A large number of convicts at the
state prison at Concord, N. H., ren-
dered heroic service in fighting a fire
which burned four large buildings in
the prison grounds and caused about
\$100,000 loss.

Rev. G. D. Harris, rector of St.
James' Episcopal church, Fall River,
Mass., will give a monthly fire drill
to his congregation. At the last fire
drill the church was emptied in 13
minutes.

Oscar Bloomberger, a rigger, was
killed when he fell from the top of a
seventy-five-foot flagpole at Glouces-
ter, Mass.

Paul McDonald, 33, fell from the
window of his room at Boston and was
killed.

Charles Dubois, 15, who was spend-
ing the summer at Northfield, Mass.,
died after 23,000 volts of electricity
passed through him.

ASKS FOR NEW TRIAL

Schmidt, Convicted of Murder, Drops
His Pretence of Insanity

Dropping his pretence of insanity,
Hans Schmidt, the priest who cut up
the body of Anna Ammuller and threw
it into the Hudson, through his at-
torney made a plea for a new trial at
New York.

Schmidt claims the girl was not
murdered, but died as the result of
an illegal operation. He asserts he
cut up the body in order to protect
the physician who performed the
operation.

MAINE POLITICAL LEADER A SUICIDE

Joseph Williamson, 45, long promi-
nent in Maine Democratic politics,
committed suicide at Augusta by
cutting his throat in a fit of melan-
cholia brought about by a severe at-
tack of melancholia.

FINE OF \$10,000 IMPOSED

The Michigan supreme court found
The National Cash Register company
of Dayton, O., guilty of unlawful re-
straint of trade and imposed a fine of
\$10,000.

NEWPORT BEACH.

Dancing Every Afternoon & Evening

FORDON AND SIMS IN EXHIBITION
DANCES AT BOTH SESSIONS.

Admission Afternoons 10c.

Evenings, Gentlemen 25c., Ladies 15c.

Arrangements can be made with Mr. Fordon for
private lessons.

SHORE DINNERS DAILY

From noon to 8.30

NEWPORT BEACH.

Where Does the Money Go?

After you have earned your money, doesn't it follow
that you should know where it goes?

In making up your check, the stub which remains
in the book can be made to show just what that money
was spent for. So, by going through your check stubs,
you know just where your money goes and what for.

Now, why not place the management of your house-
hold on this business basis? We are confident you
will be well pleased with the results.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP?

With ELECTRICITY?

you must fill the lamp, adjust the
wick, strike a match, and be very
careful not to spill alcohol on the
table top.

you insert the plug and turn the
switch.
When this is done you can devote
all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the
General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES ON FACE AND NECK

"The people in the slums about here
resort entirely too much to the castiga-
tion of their offspring."
"Oh, no, they don't. They would be
scared at the idea of such a thing."
"Then what do they do as family
discipline?"
"They wallop their kids."—Boston
Transcript.

Itchy, Burning, Red and Inflamed.
Came to a Head. Used Cuticura
Soap and Ointment. In One Week
Face and Neck Clear.

62 Pine St., Waltham, Mass.—"My skin
affection began with pimples, my face and
neck being affected. They were very itchy,
and burning, red and in-
flamed. The pimples came
to a head. I scratched them
until they became irritated.
The breaking out was very
unsightly."
"I put on — and
— but they did not
prove successful. My trouble
lasted one year. I saw the
Cuticura Soap and Ointment adver-
tisement so sent for some. In one week they
made my face and neck as clear as if there
was never a pimple on them." (Signed)
Walter Murphy, April 2, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail
Are you little ones suffering from itchy,
red, burning pimples, or other torturing
disfiguring skin troubles? Are you, yourself,
worn out with long, sleepless nights and
ceaseless anxiety in caring for them? Then
you should know that a warm bath with
Cuticura Soap and a gentle application of
Cuticura Ointment will in most cases bring
immediate relief. The little sufferers will
sleep, tired, fretful mothers will rest, and
peace will fall on distracted households.
Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved
successful in the most distressing cases of
infants, children and adults, when all else
has failed. Sold throughout the world.
Liberal sample of each mailed free, with
32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cut-
icura, Dept. T., Boston."

Notice
Automobilists

Commencing June 1st, the office
of the State Board of Public Roads
Automobile Department, State
House, Providence, R. I., will be
open for business between the hours
of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., Saturdays
excepted, until further notice.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS

AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE R. WELLINGTON, Clerk.

SITUATION WANTED by gentleman (the
value placed) First class rooming house
Five years in Rhode Island. Age 34, married
one child. Able-bodied, twenty years ex-
perience. Fruit and flower, berry
and underground. Vegetation etc.
Address: S. W. B. Box
100, Providence, R. I.

COLOSSAL EXHIBIT PALACES FOR PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Marvelous Works of Art to be Shown at San Francisco

Thirty-six of the World's Navies Will Participate Officially Upon a Stupendous Scale—World's Most Noted Architects Create City of Palaces the Like of Which Man Has Never Beheld—England to Exhibit.

The photographs upon this page reveal just a few of the thousands of marvels that will be seen by the millions who visit the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco next year.

The opening of the Panama canal is regarded by the nations as one of the most stupendous events in the history of the world, and in recognition of the great work at Panama there will be exhibited in San Francisco such a display of the world's progress as has never been seen before.

The news that England will exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is evidence of the amazing interest that is everywhere taken in America's Panama canal celebration.

Thirty-six of the world's great nations will officially participate in the exposition. Here is the list: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Holland, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Great Britain. The nations have appropriated enormous sums. The Argentina, for example, has appropriated \$1,300,000 gold for its display; Canada has appropriated \$300,000 and construction is far advanced on the great Canadian pavilion.

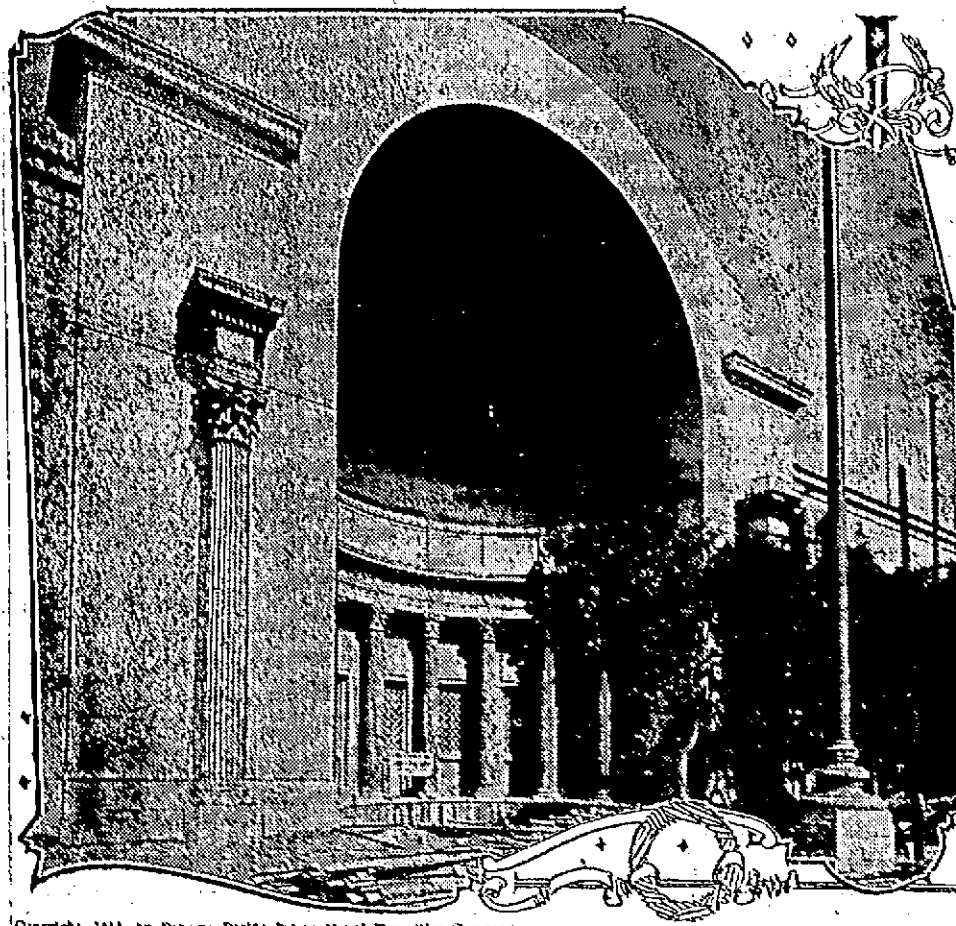
The natives of every civilized country on earth will be enabled at San Francisco to behold a surpassing view of the progress of their native land.

Throughout the United States and in foreign lands millions of people are planning to visit the exposition next year. At a recent meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger association it was decided to make great reductions in railroad fares. The exposition opens on February 20 and closes on December 4, 1915.

The exposition today is one of the sights of the world. The passenger on a steamer through the Golden Gate beholds the vast domes of the exposition palaces rising like the domes and minarets of a fabled Oriental city. Before the main group of exposition palaces, which face north upon the harbor for more than one mile, a great sea esplanade has been constructed; this has been wonderfully landscaped with thousands of rare trees and shrubs brought from distant parts of the world. Here multitudes will gather during the exposition to view by day the assembled warships of the world's navies and at night a wonderful series of colored illuminations visible forty or fifty miles away. The entire exposition grounds parallel San Francisco harbor for almost three miles.

A HANDSOME book of sixty pages, illustrated profusely in colors and giving detailed descriptions of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco from February 20 until December 4, 1915, and of the Panama canal and the canal region, will be mailed by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition free of charge to all inquirers. The booklet is intended as a general guide to prospective visitors and will also contain information concerning the great engineering feat which the exposition is to celebrate. Write to the Manager, the Bureau of Publications, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Exposition building, San Francisco, for the booklet.

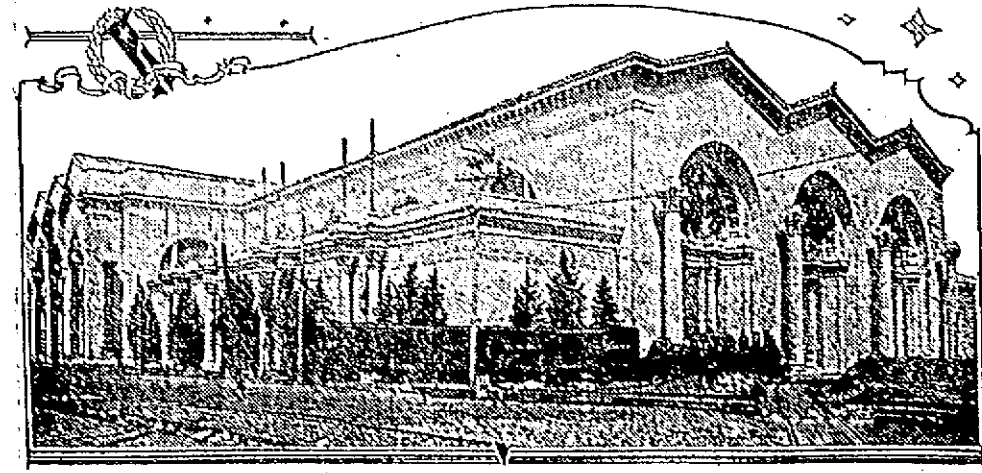
VIEW OF A HALF-DOME IN THE WONDERFUL PALACE OF EDUCATION.



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

This photograph shows a half-dome in the colossal Palace of Education at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. The world's most noted artists, mural decorators and sculptors were engaged to decorate the exposition palaces and, as a result, the huge structures are indelibly beautiful. The interior of the dome is embellished with a superb mosaic of brilliant colors, designed under the supervision of Mr. Jules Guerin, the noted artist. The height to the top of the half-dome is 110 feet.

HUGE PALACE OF MACHINERY AT WORLD'S GREATEST EXPOSITION.



Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

The great Palace of Machinery as seen from its south facade. The mechanical triumphs of the world will be displayed in the great Palace of Machinery at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco next year. This colossal structure is almost a thousand feet long, four hundred feet wide and is 135 feet high. The installation of exhibits in the huge structure has already begun. Three vessels the size of the world's largest steamship could easily be placed in this vast structure and with room to spare.

"My plate is damp."
"Hush," whispered his wife.
"That's your soup. They serve small portions at these fashionable affairs."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"But I've heard that you've proposed to other girls this month."
"I—er—er—was merely rehearsing for my proposal to you."—New Orleans Picayune.

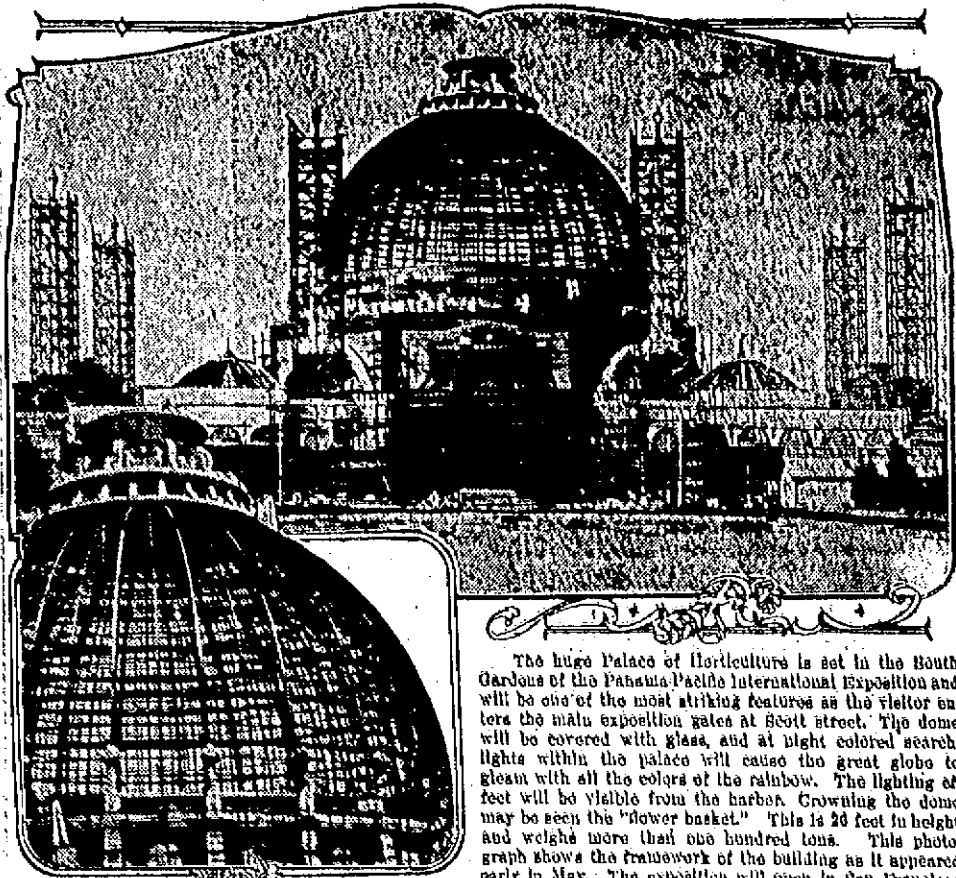
"Please, ma'am there's a man out here who says he'll have a fit on the front porch if you don't give him a dime."
"He will? Well, tell him you'll give two dimes if he'll have a fit on Mrs. Brown's porch."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What makes her hair so light?"
"I guess she's suffering from infantile peroxide."—Buffalo Express.

"You told me you hadn't any mosquitoes," said the summer boarder, reproachfully.
"I hadn't. Then you see mosquitos' around come from St. Perkin's place. They ain't mine."—Washington Star.

"An' you were at MacDougal's last night? What o' mahn is he?"
"Leetral wi his whiskey, but the quality o' it's that indeffrent I verra near left some."—Exchange.

FIRST NEWS PICTURE OF THE WONDERFUL PALACE OF HORTICULTURE

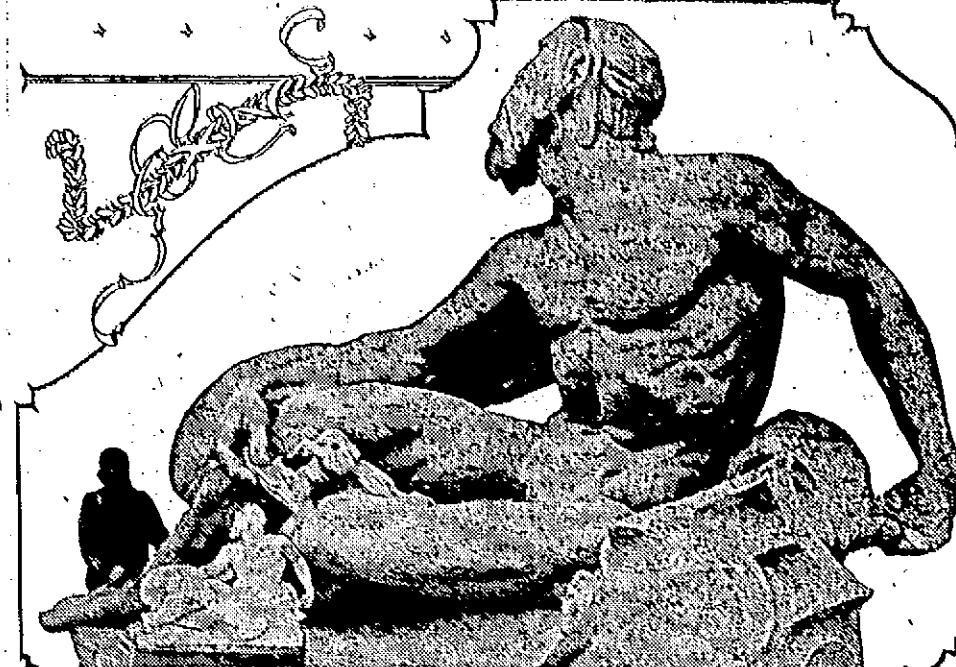


The huge Palace of Horticulture is set in the South Gardens of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and will be one of the most striking features as the visitor enters the main exposition gates at Scott street. The dome will be covered with glass, and at night colored searchlights within the palace will cause the great globe to gleam with all the colors of the rainbow. The lighting effect will be visible from the harbor. Crowning the dome may be seen the "flower basket." This is 20 feet in height and weighs more than one hundred tons. This photograph shows the framework of the building as it appeared early in May. The exposition will open in San Francisco February 20, 1915.

A Nearer View of the Dome.

Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

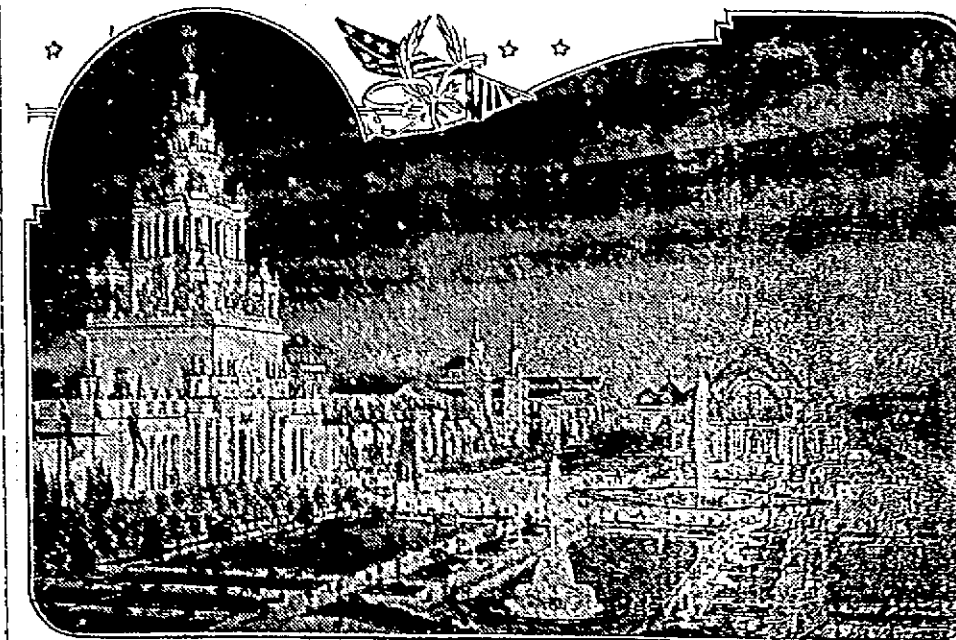
FAMOUS SCULPTOR'S CONCEPTION OF "WATER," FOR COURT OF THE UNIVERSE.



Scene in one of the sculptural warehouses on the exposition grounds. The figure above is that of a remarkable sculptural composition by Robert I. Altlin, one of the most brilliant of American sculptors. The figure, representing the sculptor's conception of "Water," is a companion piece to three other symbolical sculptures—"Fire," "Earth" and "Air." The four figures, typifying the elements, will flank the descents into a vast sunken garden in the superb court of honor, the Court of the Universe. On the left may be seen the original model from which the figure was enlarged.

Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

VAST SOUTH GARDENS OF THE MARVEL EXPOSITION CITY AT NIGHT.



Night view of South Gardens and main entrance to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. Dominating the scene at the left of the picture is the Tower of Jewels, rising some 435 feet into the air, its architectural lines marked with thousands of glittering hand-polished crystals of many colors and its whole surface softly glowing with the reflected light from the arcs which are hidden from the spectator. Further down the facade, at about the center of the picture, may be seen the two slender towers which guard the entrance to the Court of Palms and directly in front of the Tower of Jewels is A. Stirling Calder's "Fountain of Energy." In the background at the extreme left may be seen the top of the triumphal Arch of the Rising Sun, surmounted by the group "The Nations of the East."

Copyright, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Mrs. Wabash—John, I thought I heard a woman's voice at the door last night when you were having trouble opening it with your night key.

Mr. Wabash—Yes, dear, you did.

Mrs. Wabash—But John, what did that mean?

Mr. Wabash—Why, dear, you see the women you heard talking was the police-women who brought me home.—Yorkers Statesman.

A Pennsylvania farmer was the owner of a good Attorney cow. A stranger, having admired the animal, asked the farmer: "What will you take for your cow?"

The farmer scratched his head for a moment, and then said, "Look a-bore, be you the tax assessor or has the bees killed by the railroad?"—The Argonaut.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as clear as possible.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to:
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology, by John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. —E. M. T. continued.

1794. Greene, Ray, Esq., appointed District Attorney, Vice W. Channing, died.

1794. Greene, Ray, Esq., Samuel Eddy, and Henry Ward, Committee for revision of laws.

1794. Greene, Hon. Caleb, of Coventry, Judge Supreme Court, died in January, at an advanced age.

1797. Gibbs, John, of George, killed by accidental discharge of a fowling piece; a brother of Gov. Wm. C.

1798. Gaol. A new, ordered to be built in Providence.

1798. Greene, Hon. Ray, elected Senator in Congress, for 6 years.

1798. Goat Island. Vote to convey to the United States, Oct. 31.

1800. Gibbons, Hon. Wm. of Georgia, a Judge of the Supreme Court, of Ga., died at Newport, Sept. 27.

1801. Greene, Hon. Ray, appointed District Judge, Vice Judge Bowen, from.

1801. Oct. 16. Geoffrey Letters. The appeared, charged by Hon. Christ. Ellery, with having been written by Hon. John Rutledge of S. C., which he denied; they were addressed to President Jefferson.

1801. Dec. Mr. Rutledge challenged Mr. Ellery to fight, which he declining Mr. Rutledge pulled his ears and nose, in Piscataway, in Maryland.

1802. Grimes, Capt. John, Commander of a Privateer in the Revolution, died at Jamaica, Sept.

(To be continued.)

Scott. Will of Edward Scott, of Newport, Esq.

Sister Elizabeth Rodman of Flushing Sister Katharine, wife of Geoffrey Malbone

Three nieces, Elizabeth, wife of James Honeyman, Penelope, wife of Wm. Coddington, & Mary Wickham, widow.

Nephew John Scott's son of bro. Geo. dec.

Nephew Geo. Scott, son of bro. Joseph dec.

Nephew Joseph Scott, son of bro. Joseph dec.

Niece Eliz. Scott, dau. of bro. Geo. Scott.

Edward Brown Brenton son of James Brenton of Halifax, U. S. and his wife Rebecca dec. who was dau. of my ad. bro. Geo.

Nieces Eliz. Scott and Sarah Scott, daus. of bro. Joseph Scott.

Jonathan Thurston, Joseph Thurston & Eliz. Thurston, ch. of Jonathan Thurston & wife Ruth, who was my niece—(both dec.)

Nov. 12, 1767.

July 6, 1768.

Edward Scott died, June 30, 1768, ag. 65, and is buried in the Common Ground.

—E. M. T.

Queries.

7695. HAZARD.—Has any one found information concerning one Daniel Hazard, to whom was presented a sword at the time of the battle of Lake Champlain? It has on its blade the following inscription: "Daniel Hazard, Sailing Master, Lake Champlain, 11th. Sept. 1814. Altiis ibunt qui ad summa nituntur." In 1879, Gov. Charles Van Zandt received a letter from New Orleans, saying that the sword was there, and adding "Should you, on inquiry, find that this sword has any historical value to your State, as I believe it has, I will be pleased to hold the same subject to your order." Apparently, Gov. Van Zandt found nothing concerning it as the sword is now in New York, and the owner intends to present it to an Erie, Penn., hotel. Can any one help to identify the sword, and thus possibly furnish a reason for securing it for Newport?—E. M. T.

7696. CARR.—Who were the parents and grand parents of Deborah Carr, who married John Greene of Warwick, R. I. He was born 1691. Would like the vital dates, if any are known, of the Carrs.—W. W.

7697. RICE.—Who were the parents and grand parents of John Rice, who married Elizabeth Whipple (3) (John 2-1) of Warwick, R. I. Also vital dates.—W. W.

7698. CHARTER.—Who was the William Charter, of Newport, who was there in 1765, with wife Ann? Had he anything to do with William Chester?—F. D. C.

7699. TALLMAN.—Would like complete record of Darius Tallman, son of Peter, also of his son Britain. Peter was the first of the family in Rhode Island.—E. J. M.

7900. POTTER.—Isabod (3) Potter, of Dartmouth, Mass., son of Nathaniel (2) and Elizabeth Stokes Potter, married Eleanor.—What is his pedigree?—J. Le B. W.

7901. DAVENPORT.—Eliphalet Davenport, of Little Compton, married Anne Devol, 3d. March, 1740; and John (3) Mosher of Dartmouth, married 10th. January, 1730, Hannah Devol. Want the pedigree of the wives.—J. Le B. W.

7902. RUSSELL.—Joseph (3) of Dartmouth, married about 1677, Elizabeth.—Who was she?—J. Le B. W.

7903. GARDNER.—Samuel (3) Gardner of Newport, born 28th. October, 1685, married Hannah.—Who was she?—J. Le B. W.

Newport the Invisitable.

(By Harrison Rhodes.)

Newport is our greatest invention in watering places. There is nothing at all like it anywhere else in the world. As first glance Coney Island would appear to many people more characteristically American, and Newport, indeed, a mere snobbish imitation of Europe. But if there is anything like Newport in Europe it has escaped at least the present writer's notice, whereas something very like the admirable Coney he could duplicate in several quarters of the globe. Newport is the only watering place in the world where there are no hotels and no hotel life, no fashionable promenade, no scene of gayety accessible to the stranger for an admission fee. On ordinary mornings the tourist penetrating the Casino might see a few young people in flannels playing tennis, and a scant dozen of their elders dropping in for a moment to say good morning, or to deliver some message. He might catch extra good luck observe one of the queens of fashion drinking an orangeade. That would be with the single exception of tennis week, about all he would observe. He would, of course, be free to walk the weary length of Bellevue avenue between clipped green hedges, and see the pleasant Newport houses—only a few of them "palaces." But nobody would be sitting in the houses and no one walking in the avenue. An occasional motor would roll by, that is all. He could also take that pretty walk along the cliffs and see more pleasant houses—still only a few of them "palaces." He might, if the fates so incline, perhaps see a fashionable footman at the window; he could scarcely hope for the butler. He could see the avenue whirling at half-past 8, the dinner hour. And strolling through the night he might here and there observe lines of motors waiting under the shadowy trees, and even hear dance music beating in the calm, soft darkness. Newport presents, in fact, a singular impression of quietness, of distinction, and an existence not wholly in the public eye.

A Blessing.

Walter Damroch, the musician, has a horror of the crude musical amateur.

At a luncheon in New York, Mr. Damroch said politely to an old lady:

"Your daughter doesn't sing any more?"

"No," said the old lady. "Since the birth of her two little girls Mary has been so occupied that she's had to give up singing."

"Mr. Damroch sighed.

"After all," he said, "children are a great blessing, aren't they?"—Washington Star.

"RIVER OF DOUBT" KNOWN FOR CENTURY

Explorer Millward Declares It to Be the Rio Canuman.

Russell H. Millward, back in New York after a tramp of 374 miles in uncharted parts of South America, came laden with large collections for the museum of natural history, the Zoological society and numerous archaeological, ethnological and anthropological organizations with which he is connected.

Millward also brought back a strong conviction that Theodore Roosevelt's "River of Doubt" has been known to school-children in Europe and South America as the Rio Canuman, and that for over a century it has been well known as one of the important tributaries of the Madeira river.

"I do not think the colonel looked for that river on the maps with the microscopic vision of an analytical mind," said Millward.

MME. CAILLAUX FREED

Sensational Trial of Woman Ends Amid Great Tumult

Mme. Henriette Caillaux was acquitted by a jury at Paris of the wilful murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of The Figaro. The jury brought in its verdict after fifty minutes' deliberation and the announcement was followed by the wildest tumult.

Mme. Caillaux tottered and fell upon the neck of her counsel, Fernand Labori, and embraced him. Her hair was undone and fell over her shoulders; her hat dropped to the floor. The spectators stood upon desks and chairs. "Caillaux! Labori!" and cries of "Caillaux, assassin!" merged into one.

The din was deafening. Several groups of barristers came to blows and the Republican Guards, in an endeavor to separate them, joined in the melee.

Marines Sent to Cuba

The transport Hancock sailed from Norfolk for Guantanamo, Cuba, with 100 marines to add to the force mobilized there for possible developments in Haiti.

"Meet me at Barney's"

Taken in Exchange A HALLETT & DAVIS

UPRIGHT PIANO

This piano has been put through our shop and is equal to new and fully guaranteed, price

\$250

It is worth your while to see them.

BARNEY'S
Music Store.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, Aug. 1, 1914.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last Will and Testament of H. A. A. OLSEN, late of the City of Newport, deceased, which Will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, do hereby give notice that an accepted and filed bond, according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ROSE BEHRMAN,
Probate Court of the City of Newport,
July 27th, 1914.

Estate of Robert E. Shea.
PETITION in writing is made by Mary Shea, of said Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that the said Robert E. Shea, a person of full age, of said Newport, be appointed guardian of the person and estate of Robert E. Shea, a person of full age, of said Newport; and petition is received and referred to the Probate Court for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport,
July 27th, 1914.

Estate of Clara P. Townsend.
SALMON W. DAVIS, Executor of the Will of Clara P. Townsend, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account shows distribution to accordance with the terms of the Will; and the same is received and referred to the Probate Court for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

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A Big Lawn Umbrella

Direct from Cannes and other fashionable European resorts, and new to the United States. It is really one of the cleverest arrangements for making one comfortable, it is quite a wonder that our yankee ingenuity has been so slow. The umbrella is easily adjustable so that wherever you sit and from whatever direction the sun pours down you get perfect protection and experience not the slightest annoyance from the heat or the glare. A metal table is attached to the base of the pole for holding cooling drinks or ices.

They are very attractive and their usefulness can not be exaggerated.

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Contract Dept.

142 Spring Street

The Savings Bank of Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I.

(Incorporated 1819.)

At the annual meeting of the corporation of the Savings Bank of Newport held Friday, July 17th, 1914, the following officers and trustees were elected for the year ensuing, viz:

Wm. H. Hammett, President
Wm. K. Correll, Vice President
Wm. P. Duffum, Treasurer
Wm. F. Carr, Secretary
Wm. F. Carr, Secretary
Wm. F. Carr, Secretary
Wm. F. Carr, Secretary
Wm